Education-1928

Florida.

A. and M. Colleges.

$175,000 AUDITORIUM AT FLORIDA A. & M.

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa. 10/13/28

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Oct. 11— The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Fla., had its formal opening in the new $175,000 auditorium on Wednesday, September 26, 1928. The program was most unique in character, permeated with that delightful atmosphere of real "Famcee" spirit.

The auditorium itself is an outstanding feature of the campus as it towers above the rest of the buildings. The students and teachers, both old and new, entered this magnificent and massive structure with unusual gayety, feeling proud of this coveted privilege which is denied other colored institutions of the South. The addition of this great structure to the campus is only the beginning of a greater "Famcee" which is destined to become the most outstanding Negro institution in the South.

President Lee delivered an inspiring and soul-touching speech, especially when he outlined in detail the damage inflicted in Southern Florida by the storm. Students as well as teachers responded quite liberally to the financial call, which amount was sent to the unfortunate sufferers.

The service of the college bus also was donated by President Lee to be employed in the emergency rescue work.

After having pointed out that the school enters the new building with a tremendous responsibility, President Lee also stated that a contract would be let the first of November for a new dormitory for boys, to equal the new brick structure which has just been finished for the girls.

"Tallahassee is proud of this school." said Judge McGinnis, as he spoke, representing Mayor Proctor of Tallahassee, who could not appear in person due to the fact that he was visiting the storm-stricken area at that time.

Among other white citizens were Mr. Hartsfield, superintendent of Leon county; Miss Shepherd; Senator Hodges, who represented the governor, and Rev. Mr. Caldwell.

General Andrews and his son, Mr C. Blythe Andrews, editor of the Florida Sentinel, represented the people. Other colored visitors present were Prof. R. H. L. Dabney, Prof J. G. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Pottsdamer Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, Misses Wells Morris and Giles of Jacksonville, Mr Stirrup of Cocoanut Grove, Messrs Taylor, Welch and Coleman.

Education - 1928

A. and M. Colleges.

General.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Press

JUN 12 1928

NEGROES AID SURVEY

Six Prominent Educators Serve As Consultants.

Selection of six prominent Negro educators to serve as consultants in the Land-Grant college survey being conducted by the bureau of education was announced recently by the interior department. The Negro educators were named for the purpose of reviewing the plans and giving expert advice on the aspects of the survey dealing particularly with Negro land-grant colleges. It is expected also that they will review the general questionnaries being prepared for the survey in order to make such modifications and additions as will make them suitable for Negro land-grant colleges. Those selected are: B. F. Hubert, president, Georgia State Industrial college, Savannah, Ga.; John M. Gandy, president, Virginia Normal and Industrial institute, Ettrick, Va.; John W. Davis, president, West Virginia Collegiate institute, W. Va.; J. S. Clark, president, South University and Agricultural and Mechanical college, Scotlandsville, La.; J. R. E. Lee, president, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical college, Tallahassee, Fla., and Elizabeth C. May, head of Department of Home Economics, Prairie View State Normal and Industrial college, Prairie View, Texas.

LAND GRANT COLLEGE HEADS TO MEET

Conference Called At Interior Department Washington Nov. 20-22

PROGRAM ARRANGED

Speakers Include Roy West And Benean Chiefs

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—President J. S. Wilkinson, chairman of the conference of Land-Grant College Presidents, announces a ...etin... of this body of men at Washington, November 20-22, in connection with the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

Sessions will be held in the auditorium of the Interior Department. The conference program will be largely given over to the study of problems connected with the Land-Grant College Survey now in progress by the Federal Government.

Speakers include Roy O. West, Secretary of the Interior; L .A. Kalbach, Acting Commissioner of Education; Dr. A. J. Klein, Chief, Division of Higher Education; Dr. M. M. Profitt, Specialist in Vocational Education; Dr. W. C. John, Specialist in Graduate and Professional Education.

The conference will include the following executives: J. F. Brake, Alabama; J. B. Watson, Arkansas; R. S. Crossley, Delaware; J. R. E. Lee, Florida; B. F. Hubert, Georgia; C. G. Richardson, Kansas; G. P. Russell, Mississippi; W. B. Jason, Missouri; W. R. Valentine, New Jersey; F. D. Bluford, North Carolina; Z. T. Hubert Oklahoma; R. S. Wilkinson, South Carolina; W .J. Hale, Tennessee; W. R. Banks, Texas; J. M. Gandy, Virginia; J. W. Davis, West Virginia.

Conference, Land Grant Colleges Ends

A two day session of the presidents of the land grant colleges, beginning November 20 and ending November 22, was held in the auditorium of the Interior Department. The conference was attended by the following: J. F. Drake, Alabama; J. B. Watson, Pine Bluff, Ark.; R. S. Grossley, Dover, Del.; J. R. E. Lee, Tallahassee, Fla.; B. F. Hubert, Savannah, Ga.; G. P. Russell, Frankfort, Ky.; J. S. Clark, Baton Rouge, La.; L .J. Rowan, Alcorn, Miss.; W. B. Jason, Jefferson City, Mo.; F. D. Bluford, Greensboro, N. C.; Z. T. Hubert, Langston, Okla.; R. S. Wilkinson, Orangeburg, S . C.; W. J. Hale, Nashville, Tenn.; Wm. R. Banks, Prairie View, Tex.; J. M. Gandy, Petersburg, Va.; J. W. Davis, Institute, W. Va.; W. R. Valentine, Bordentown, N. J.

The program of the conference comprehended address of R. S. Wilkinson, retiring president, on "Constructive Tendencies in Our Land Grant Colleges." Presentation of questionnaires on Control and Finance and Registrar's Information, by J. M. Gandy of Va., assisted by Dr. Arthur J. Klein, of U. S. Bureau of Education. Teacher Training, B. F. Hubert, Georgia; Student Relations and Welfare, J. S. Clark, Louisiana, assisted by Dean Massey, University of Tenn.; Arts and Sciences, John W. Davis, W. Va.; Agriculture, B. F. Hubert, Ga., assisted by Dean E. J. Kyle, Texas; Home Economics Miss Elizabeth C. May, Prairie View, Texas; Library, John W. Davis, W. Va.; Graduates and Ex-Students, Individual Staff Inquiry, Dr. Arthur J. Klein.

After the sessions had adjourned the presidents above listed were the guests of the Director, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, at dinner at the Wage Earners Association, 1115 R. I. Ave., N. W., Wednesday evening. In addition to the above the following from Washington were present: J. H. Mitchell, W. H. Long, Eugene E. Clark, W. O. Walker, E. H. Lawson, G. C. Wilkinson, Dr. E. P. Davis, G. D. Houston, J. A. Turner, J. G. Logan, Robert J. Nelson, L. R. Mehlinger, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, G. S. Wormley, Dr. B. Price Hurst, L. G. Greene, M. W. Brewer, W. L. Savoy.

Dr. Wodson acted as toastmaster in a very happy manner and addresses were made by most of the presidents above listed and by the following Washington guests: Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of schools, and Robert J. Nelson, managing editor of The Eagle.

BANKS HONORED BY GOVERNMENT; TO MAKE SURVEY

PRINCIPAL W. R. BANKS

* * * * * *

Prairie View, Texas.—Announcement has just been received here that Principal W. R. Banks of Prairie View State College has been selected by the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, as one of the five outstanding educators of the race who will assist the government in making a survey of the land grant colleges for Negroes in the United States.

This honor was awarded the principal in appreciation of his ability as an investigator and his excellent administration of Prairie View, the largest land grant college in America for colored people. The survey will be by far the most thorough and comprehensive that has ever been made of the institutions.

Mr. Banks has always manifested an unusual passion and enthusiasm for such fact-finding enterprises as surveys and other methods of research and investigation. He received his fundamental training in the technique of research under that peerless scholar and scientific crusader in things appertaining to the Negro, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who organized and directed the Atlanta studies of the Negro in 1900. The wealth of information which our educator will undoubtedly receive will serve greatly in improving the work at Prairie View and all Texas. Principal Banks has been in Washington, D. C., in conference with educational specialists and experts of the federal government.

Education-Ga.

A. and M. Colleges.

ADVERTISER

Forsyth, Ga

OCT 4 1928

NEW BUILDING FOR NEGRO SCHOOL IS COMPLETEI

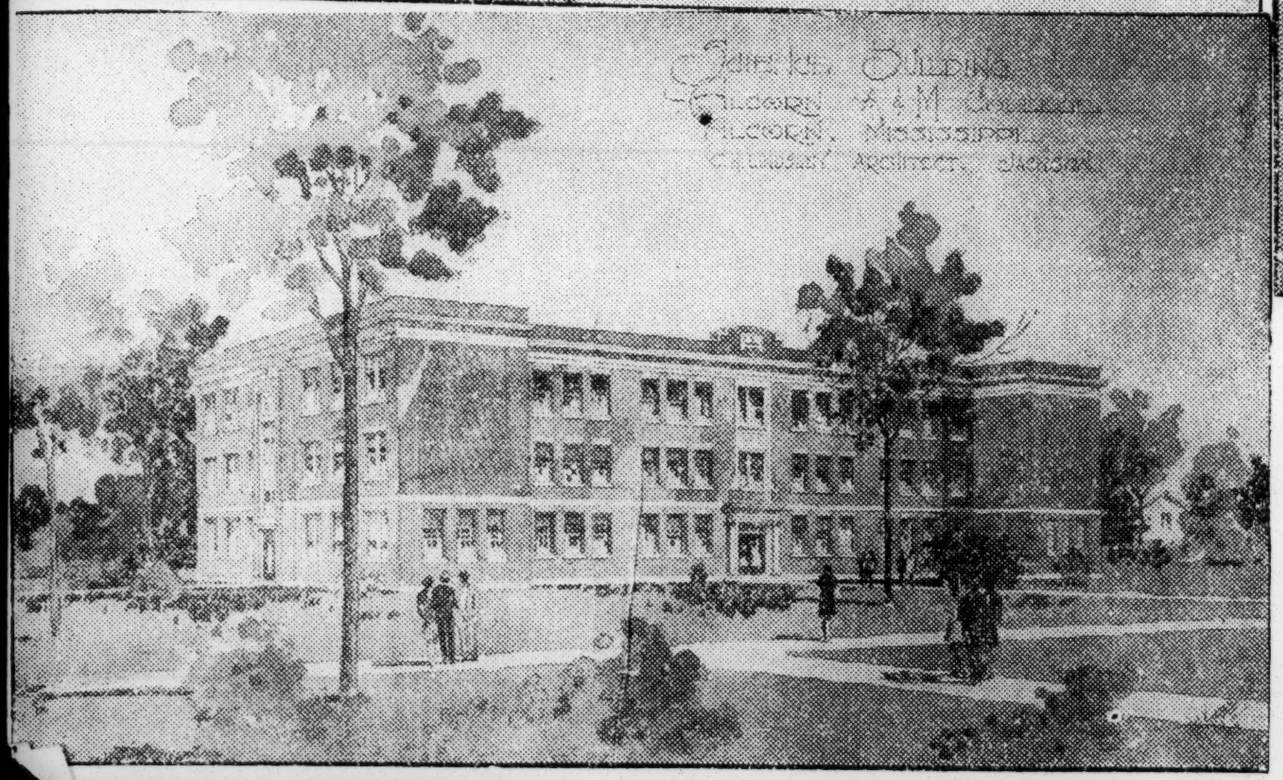
The building for the Forsytl State A. & M. School for negroe was completed this week and is nov being used by the school. The build ing has been in construction during the summer and will care for the high school department. The cost wa around $10,000, the greater part of which was secured from the state and outside sources. This is the only negro school building in the county

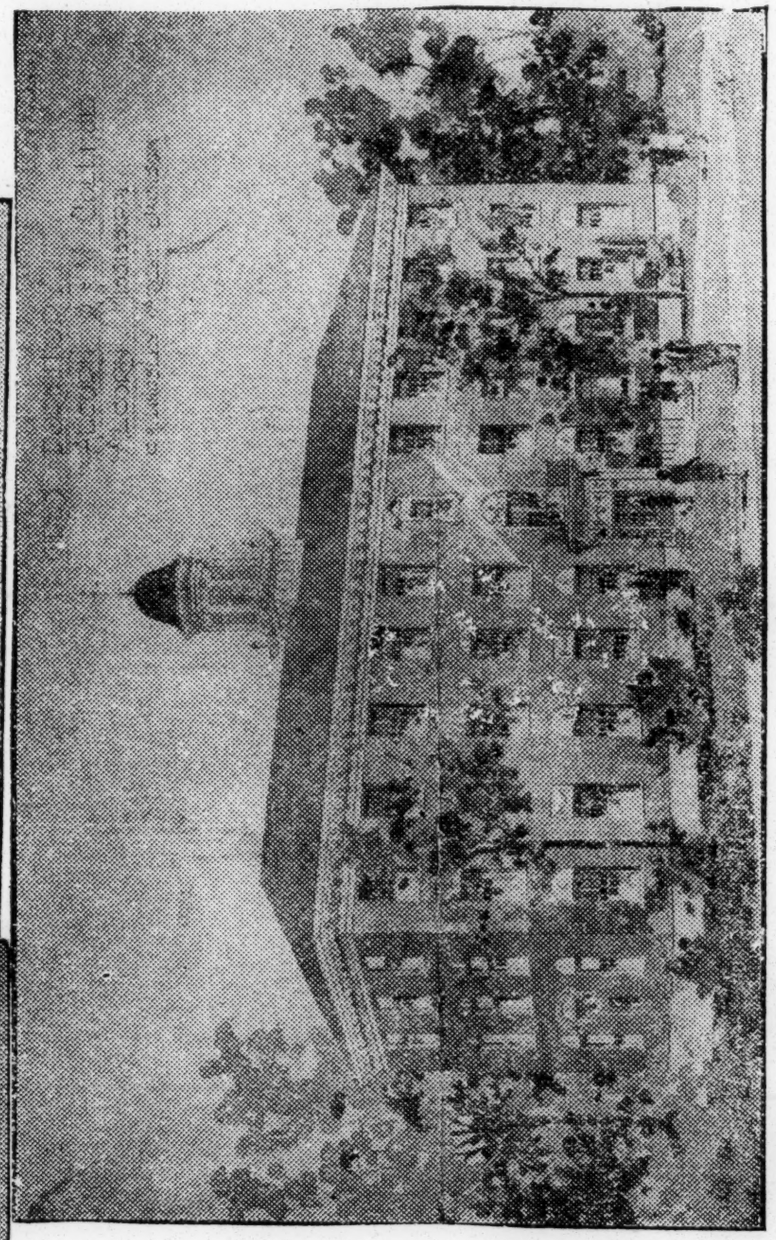
Education - 1928

A. and M. Colleges.

Mississippi.

New Alcorn College Buildings

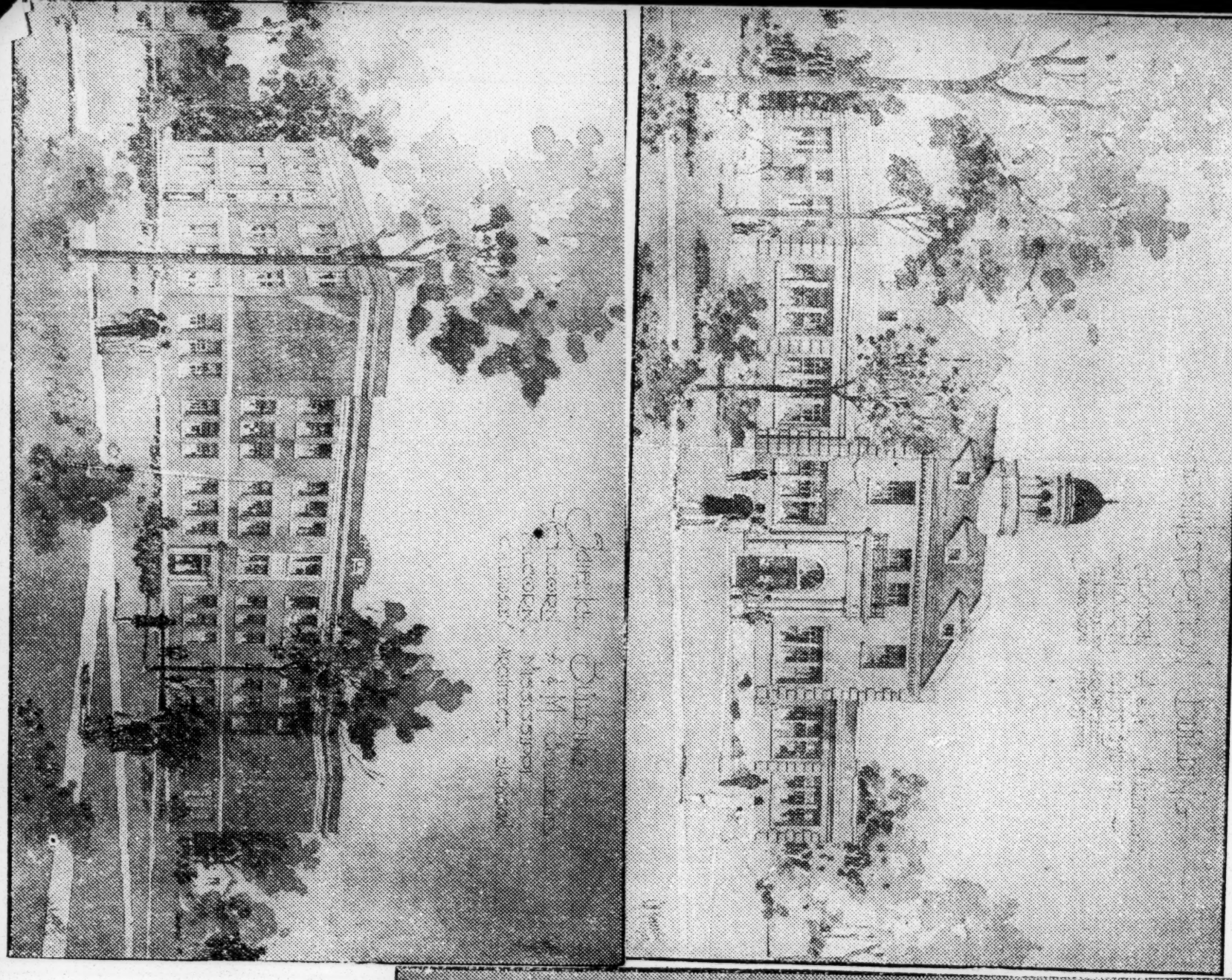


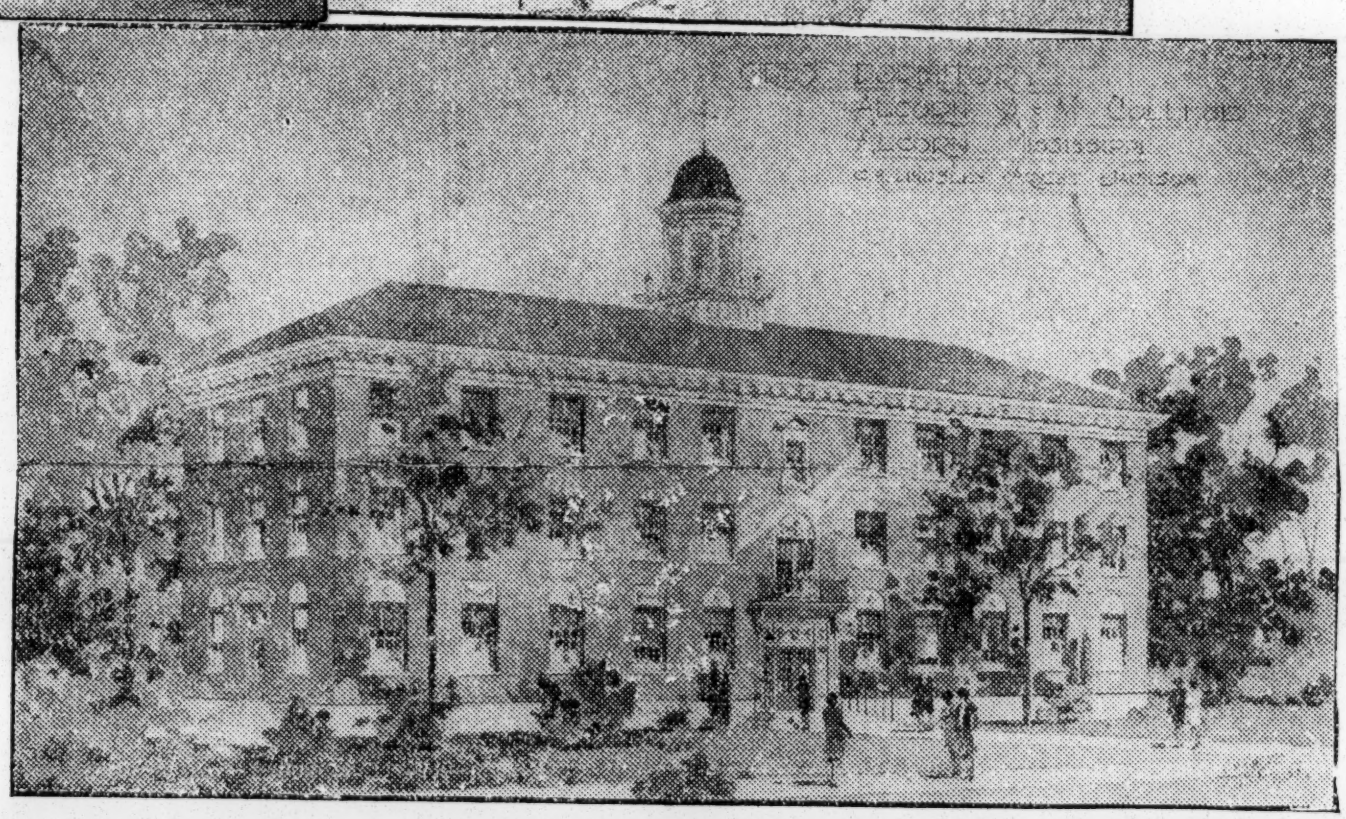


New buildings to be erected at Alcorn A. and M. College, Rodney, Miss. C. H. Lindsley, architect, Jackson. designed the handsome structures. Top, administration building, center, science building and bottom girls' dormitory.

Education - 1928
A. and M. Colleges.

New Alcorn College Buildings





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Education-H.S.

Alabama

Colleges.

Talladega, Ala., Home
Thursday, June 14, 1928

ALL TIME ENDOWMENT OF MILLION PROBABLE AT TALLADEGA COLLEGE

General Education Board Offers Negro School Half That Sum

TRUSTEES WILL PLAN MATCH SUM OFFERED

The high probability of a permanent endowment fund of $1,000,000 for the Talladega college for negroes, located here, loomed Thursday when it was learned that the General Educational Board, headquarters in New York, has voted an endowment of $500,000 to the school on the provision that the school trustees raise a similar amount to match the donation.

In addition a substantial gift was also made for the increase of salaries of the teachers of the local college.

Plans of the trustees of the school for the campaign to raise the needed $500,000 will be arranged and announced at a later date, President F. A. Sumner, of the college, stated here Thursday morning.

The fund, should it be established, would be placed as a permanent endowment for the local institution and properly invested with only the income being used. The income would be used only for current expenses of the school and not for building or expansion purposes, according to stipulations of the endowment.

The recognition of the local institution by the General Educational Board places Talladega in the forefront of negro education and the donation of the half million endowment gives the college the unqualified endorsement of the work being carried on.

The General Educational Board is a part of the Rockefeller foundation and through it John D. Rockefeller, founder, makes his donations for educational purposes. Although the noted financier is the chief donater through this board, contributions by many others are also received, the organization being the foremost of its nature of the country.

Atlanta Journal, Tuesday, December 10, 1918

TRINITY COLLEGE AT ATHENS ENLARGED

Decatur, Ala., Dec. 9.—(Special.) With completion of an addition now being erected at Trinity college, Athens, one of the largest Negro educational institutions in this section will have been provided.

Funds recently were raised for the addition at the college, several prominent Northern residents making substantial donations to the cause.

Education - 1928

Colleges.

Annual Conference of College Women.

REELECTED

ATLANTIC CITY. — Dean Lucy Slowe was reelected head of the Association of College Women, meeting here last week.

DEAN LUCY SLOWE HEAD COLLEGE WOMEN

At the annual conference of college women held in Atlantic City, April 13 and 14, in the New Jersey Avenue School, with delegates from all sections of the country, reports were made by Miss Juanita Howard for the Washington branch; by Miss Lewis for Petersburg, Va.; by Miss Broadnax for Delaware branch; and by Dr. Virginia Alexander for the Philadelphia branch.

The committee on standards which has made a careful survey of a large number of colleges recommended the calling of a conference of the deans of women and presidents of all colleges and universities.

Professor Montgomery Gregory, principal of the New Jersey Avenue School, stressed the danger of too many young women entering the profession of teaching. "There are many other profitable fields of opportunity that this association may bring to the attention of the young Negro women of America."

New officers elected for the year were: President, Lucy D. Slowe, Dean of Women, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; vice president, Anna T. Broadnax, Wilmington Del.; secretary-treasurer Juanita P. Howard, Washington; corresponding secretary, Carrie E. L. Lee, Washington.

Sectional Directors: East—Brenda Moryck, New York City; West—Emma B. Davis, Baltimore, Md.; North—Ruth Howard, Cleveland, Ohio; South—Edna Colson, Petersburg, Va.

Elected Members of Executive Committee: Sadie I. Daniel, Nellie B Nicholson, Catherine V. Grigsby, Eunice H. Carter.

Washington, D.C.

APR 1928

College Women In Convention

National Association Has Two-Day Conference in Resort

NAME NEW OFFICERS

The National Association of Negro College Women held its annual conference in Atlantic City on Friday and Saturday. The sessions were held in the New Jersey Avenue school. The delegates, coming from various centers throughout the country, were the luncheon guests of the Board of Education on Friday.

This association was organized for the improvement of education of women throughout the United States. Reports of activiy were made by Miss Juanita Howard, for the Washington, D. C. branch; Miss Lewis for the Petersburg, Va. branch; by Miss Broadnax for the Delaware branch, and by Dr. Virginia Alexander for the Philadelphia branch.

The most notable results of the conference was the report of the committee on standards, which has made a careful survey of a large number of colleges. It made definite recommendations for improvements in both educational and culutral opportunites and recommended the calling of a conference of the deans of women and presidents of all negro colleges and universities.

The Saturday afternoon session was most significant. Mrs. Eunice Hunter Carter presided and Miss Frances Gregory, of the Bordentown State Inductrial school, read a paper on the Liberal Arts college. The trend of opinion was that the movement toword specialization and away from liberal courses was a real change in our colleges. Prof. Montgomery Gregory, principal of the New Jersey avenue school, made a forceful opening address in which he stressed the need of greater opportunity for individual expression in our colleges and the danger of too many young women entering the profession of teaching.

"There are many other profitable fields of opportunity that this association may bring to the attenion of the young negro women of America."

New officers elected for the year were: Lucy D. Slowe, president; dean of women, Howard university, Washmington, Del.;etaoin etaoiEyBXsAG ington, D. C., president; Anna T. Brodnax, Wilmington, Del., vice-president; Juanita P. Howard, Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer; Carrie E. S. Lee, Washington, D. C., corresponding secretary.

Sectional directors: East, Brenda Moryck, New York City; west, Emma B. Davis, Baltimore, Md.; north Ruth Howard, Cleveland, O.; south Edna Colson, Petersburg, Va.

Members of executive committee Sadie I. Daniel, Nellie B. Nicholson Catherine V. Grigsby, Eunice H Carter.

Chairman of committees: Anna F Brodnax, membership; Grace Coleman ,recognition; Vivian J. Cook standards; Eliza P. Shipper, fellowship; Dr. Georgianna Simpson, educational; Bertha C. McNeill, relationship; Carrie E. S. Lee, publications Annie McC. Dingle, finance; Esther P. Shaw, publicity.

Pro-American

Google

4-27-28

Arkansas.

Education - 1928

Colleges.

College Head Defeats Political Enemies

Pittsburg Courier

Pittsburg Pa

3/17/28

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Mar. 15.—(Special to the A. N. P.)—When the Board of Directors of the State Branch Normal College voted recently to retain R. E. Malone as the head of that school they ended a fight for control of this important educational institution which has attracted the attention of this entire state as well as persons throughout the country who are interested in Land Grant colleges.

From a small institution which he found when he came to Pine Bluff, Prof. Malone, according to local educators, developed Branch Normal into a real college, one that is rendering signal service to the community and state and whose influence for good is widespread. His success brought recognition and also enemies who directed a bitter fight against his retention this past year. Colored and white citizens led by a white Democratic banker rallied to his support. The awakening in Arkansas to the value of schools for Negroes which resulted in a tour this spring by the governor and commissioner of education of the state to various outstanding Negro schools of the country will have its fruition in the development of a much greater state institution. Prof. Malone's friends feel that his record and victory will single him out as the logical man to head the new institution.

Prof. Malone, who is a native of Louisville, Ky., is a graduate of Hampton, State College of South Carolina, and has studied at Cornell University. His wide teaching experience includes Tuskegee, Hampton, Western University, Topeka Institute, County Training School at Chapel Hill, N. C., and A. & T. College, Greensboro. He is chairman of Agricultural Education of the National Teacher's Association, a member of the American Sociological Society, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, the Country Life Association and serves as vice president Negro State Business League.

GAZETTE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

DEC 16 1928

NEGRO COLLEGE STARTS CAMPAIGN FOR $125,000

Philander Smith Plans to Build Modern Fireproof Building at Tenth and Izard Streets.

A drive to raise $125,000 as the first objective in a $250,000 three-year campaign for Philander Smith College, negro, Little Rock, was launched last week under the direction of Dr. O. B. Chaffell, Chicago, and last night it was announced that several substantial subscriptions have been obtained and some cash received.

Coincident with opening of the campaign, it was announced that it is planned to erect a $100,000 modern fireproof college building at Tenth and Izard streets, on property owned by the college, and that construction will start next spring.

Plans call for raising the first $125,000 within the next year, and to raise the full quarter of a million dollars in a three-year period. The campaign will extend to all sections of Arkansas and Oklahoma, according to G. C. Taylor, negro, dean of Philander Smith College, and will be carried on largely through negro M. E. churches, with which the college is affiliated.

The work of the college is given full recognition by the State Department of Education, Taylor said, and the campaign has the endorsement of the department.

Educations 1928

Colleges.

Delaware.

NEWS
WILMINGTON, DEL.

FEB 13 1928

To the ...
Miss Carrie Atkinson

LAY CORNER STONE AT COLORED COLLEGE

Special to The Morning News

DOVER, Feb. 12—The cornerstone of the Academic and Administrative building of the State College for Colored Students, north of here, was laid with Masonic ceremonies this afternoon. The ceremonies were in charge of Hiram Grand Lodge of Masons, of Wilmington.

The principal address was delivered by Dr. H. V. Holloway, State superintendent of Public Instruction, who told of the value of the institution to the State and to the negro people. Other addresses were delivered by Charles B. Hudson, of Dover, and Dr. S. G. Elbert, a member of the Wilmington Board of Eduction.

The sum of $120,000 has been appropriated by the State for the erection of the building. A portion of that amount was contributed by P. S. duPont, of Wilmington.

Education - 1928

D.C.

Colleges

Howard Debates Harvard

Howard University will meet students of Harvard in debate at New York City, December 28. The subject to be discussed is, "Resolved, That Race Prejudice Can Be Eliminated," Howard [illegible] affirmative, and Howard defending the negative side of the question.

The speakers for the affirmative are Henry A. Fox and Tobias K. Fairbanks, members of the Harvard Liberal Club. For Howard speaking are Robert E. Dandridge and Robert [illegible] Burrell. The latter combination [illegible] Northwestern University last year in debate at Washington.

The debate is to be held in the Civic Club, 18 East Tenth Street, New York City. While this is the first time Howard University has had the honor to engage in a debate with Harvard, Lincoln University has met Harvard during the past two years, debating last year at Cambridge.

The forensic schedule of Howard University for the school year includes a triangular debate composed of Lincoln, Union and Howard Universities; and duel debates between Fisk and Howard, and Atlanta University and Howard.

The New York debate marks the first appearance of a Howard team under its new coach, Mortimer Weaver, member of the faculty of the department of English. Mr. Weaver is a native of Washington and a graduate of Dunbar High School, having been active in debate at Dunbar and at Williams College.

At Williams College, in addition to winning a Phi Beta Kappa key Mr. Weaver was also elected to Delta Sigma Rho (forensic society). After completing his college work at Amherst he studied for his masters' degree at Harvard University and for the past two years has been instructor in English and coach in debating at A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., where for two consecutive years his team held the Tri-State championship, composed of Virginia, North and South Carolina.

The English department is emphasizing courses in Argumentation for the winter quarter both as a means of forensic training and to stimulate interest in intercollegiate debate.

Independent
12-27-28
Atlanta, Ga.

Education - 1928

Colleges.

D. C.

HOUSE PASSES BILL TO MAKE HOWARD UNIV. FEDERAL UNIT

Two Roll Calls Taken, Two Amendments Defeated Before Measure Passes

BOTH PARTIES FIGHT FOR THE MEASURE

Lowery (Dem., S. C.,) Refers To 'Damned Niggers' In Opposing It

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Special)—Democrats and Republicans alike voted for the bill to make Howard University a federal unit Thursday.

Afro-American

The measure passed the House by a vote of 226 to 94 but only after it had met bitter opposition from Rep. B. G. Lowery, (Dem., Miss.) and Rep. M. E. Tarver, (Dem., Ga).

4-7-28

Two roll calls, two motions to open and close the debate had to be taken and two amendments had to be voted down before the bill could pass.

Baltimore, Md

Champions

Outspoken champions of the bill included Rep. B. H. Snell (Rep., N. Y.); Rep. D. J. O'Connor, (Dem., N. Y.); Rep. D. A. Reed, (Rep., N. Y.); Rep. E. Celler, (Dem., N. Y.); Rep. J. C. Linthicum, (Dem., Md.); Rep. L. C. Cramton, (Rep., Mich.); Rep. R. H. Weller, (Dem., N. Y.); Rep. F. H. LaGuardia, (Rep., N. Y.); Rep. T. L. Blanton, (Dem., Texas); Rep. E. Black, (Dem., Texas); Rep. F. W. Dallinger, (Rep., Mass.); Rep. D. J. O'Connell, (Dem., N. Y.); Rep. G. M. Hudson, (Rep., Mich).; Rep. J. W. Summers, (Rep., Wash.).

Opponents

Outstanding opponents to the bill included Rep. B. B. Hare, (Dem., S. C.); Rep. A. H. Gasque, (Dem., S. C.); Rep. T. D. McKeown, (Dem., Okla.) and Rep. R. A. Green, (Dem., Fla).

LaGuardia

Representative LaGuardia chided Rep. Jeff Busby, (Dem., Miss.), who raised the question of unconstitutionality of the bill. Said Mr. LaGuardia,

"I want to suggest to the gentleman that when the Constitution was amended giving Negroes equal citizenship and equal rights that amendment carried with it the obligation of giving the Negro equal opportunity for education in this country. (Applause).

"A republic and a representative government without education cannot endure. If the State of Mississippi is doing so much for the higher education of the Negro, I should think it would welcome this movement and relieve it of part of the burden now imposed upon the State."

Mr. Busby—Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LaGuardia—No, I have only a few minutes.

Mr. Busby—I will give you the one minute you took away from me.

Mr. LaGuardia—That is like giving the Negro the right to buy a pullman car ticket in your state.

Laughter.

Mr. Green, (Fla.)—Can they ride with you?

Mr. LaGuardia—Surely they can.

It Seems Strange

Mr. LaGuardia continued,

"It seems strange that in this day and age there should be objections to endowing a university of this kind. I would do more of it. This government can well afford to spend money in this way. The purpose of this bill is simply to avoid kicking the Howard University around every year when we have under consideration the appropriation bill.

"In New York City, our colored boys can enter the College of the City of New York and the colored girls are entering Hunter College. We provide for their education whether they come from the South or elsewhere, and we believe in making the Fourteenth Amendment something real."

(Applause and cries of "Vote.")

Bureau Of Education

Representative Cramton read a statement from the Bureau of Education showing the comparative distribution of federal and state funds for collegiate education of whites and Negroes in 17 southern states.

"Approximately $5,000,000 went to white institutions," Mr. Cramton said, "and we would expect that $1,600,000 would go to the colored institutions on the population basis. Instead of that, colored people get but $319,777."

Religion

Representative Hare said he opposed the bill because Howard was

Afro-American

chartered and maintained as a denominational school.

Representative Weller retorted that there are no colleges in the United States without some religious influence but that the bill which would authorize Congress to make annual appropriations to Howard specifically provides that none of the money is to be used for religious instruction.

4-7-28

Whites—Indians

Representative Lowery called attention to the fact that there is no other race in our nation to whom the government furnishes a university education, not to whites nor Indians.

Baltimore, Md

"Negroes do not need it more than any of the other races," he said.

Representative Weller replied,

"We took the Indian's land and kept him on reservations. We took, or rather filched from his cherished possessions. No one has raised the question of educating the Indian. Did we not equally coerce the colored race?"

"We brought the Negroes from Africa and kept them in bondage. We freed their bodies, but should we not as well free their minds? We can do that only by education." o

At West Point

As to discrimination against the Negro, Mr. Cellar pointed out that there are no colored cadets at West Point and no midshipmen at Annapolis. Only three men have graduated at West Point. In the great universities there are few Negroes to matriculate. One must attach a photograph to the application. The reason is obvious, yet at Columbia and Harvard there are many Chinese. The yellows are not taboo apparently.

"Damned Niggers"

Representative Lowery quoted the secretary of a congressman "North of the Ohio," as saying,

"There is no one I hate more than a damned nigger, but we have got to support this bill because my boss must have the Negro vote in his district to get by."

Mr. Lowery declined to say whose secretary made the statement but added that he quoted it to show that race feeling and partisan feeling is not all on one side, and there is a political feature in it which we all have to admit is there.

Hits Race Doctors

Lowery said there was a small demand for Negro physicians, lawyers, dentists or pharmacists. Few of them are mentally capable of receiving and assimilating the knowledge that is necessary to bring eminence in these professions, Lowery said, and usually patronize white professional men instead.

He quoted Dr. Durkee, former president of Howard, as saying that a Howard graduate could get a medical education for $2.000 whereas, it costs white men $10,000.

Representative Linthicum

Representative Linthicum, of Maryland, recalled that Congress had been appropriating money to Howard University for 49 years and the purpose of the bill was simply to legalize future appropriations.

"For my part, I shall vote for the bill, not only because I think appropriations should be legalized, but because I am in favor of them. I do not think our government could spend money for a better purpose, than the education of our people, be they white or colored."

Intermarriage

Rep. T. D. McKeown said he opposed the measure because the Howard University president was in favor of intermarriage of the races.

Rep. Scott Leavitt, (Rep., Mont.), denied that President Johnson, of Howard, favored intermarriage of the races and quoted a letter from the Howard president published in the Congressional Record of March 10th "entirely denying it and as far as I am concerned satisfactorily denying it."

Two Amendments

Representative Lowery's first amendment attempted to tack on annual appropriations for George Washington University, a white institution in Washington. This amendment was killed by point of order made by Rep. Cramton.

Mr. Lowery's second amendment would have all appropriations to Howard University charged against the revenue of the District of Columbia, thereby making it a local appropriation. This amendment was also defeated.

The same bill passed the House last year but failed to come up in the Senate.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY'S NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL TO BE FORMALLY DEDICATED

Invitations have been issued by the Board of Trustees of Howard University, inviting the faculties of the university, the Alumni, officials of colleges and universities, superintendents of hospitals, and representatives of various medical, dental and pharmaceutical organizations to be present at the Dedicatory Exercises and Formal Opening of the New Medical School building, Fifth and W streets northwest, Washington, D. C., on Monday and Tuesday, April 9 and 10, 1928.

3-30-28

Evening Star

Washington, D. C.

Dr. E. A. Balloch, dean of the School of Medicine, and chairman of the program committee, announces that exercises will be held at 10:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m., and 8:00 p. m., on Monday, and at 10:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. on Tuesday. These exercises will call together one of the largest bodies of government, scientific and professional men ever gathered in connection with an exercise of similar character.

The program as formulated and the names of those who will participate follow:

Monday, April 9, 10:00 A. M.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president, will preside.

Presentation of building on behalf of the Government, Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

Acceptance of building on behalf of Howard University, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer, Howard University.

Acceptance of building on behalf of the Board of Trustees and the School of Medicine, Dr. Michel O. Dumas, member of the Board of Trustees.

On Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock a banquet will be given in honor of Dr. Edward A. Balloch, dean, School of Medicine, to which will be invited those participating in the program and members of the varous faculties of the university along with alumni and other friends.

The formal opening of the Medical School building signalizes the realization of an objective which has been before the trustees and administrative officiers of the university for a number of years. The government offered $370,000 for a Medical School building provided the sum of $130,000 be raised for the equipment of the building. The General Education Board supplied this latter sum.

NEW HOWARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDING DEDICATED

Dedicatory exercises incident to the formal opening of the new $500,000 medical building at Howard University, at Sixth and W streets northwest, were held Monday. Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, presenting the building to university authorities. Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer, for the administration, and Dr. Michel O. Dumas, for the board of trustees and the school of medicine, accepted.

Greetings on behalf of the American Medical Association were extended by Dr. N. P. Colwell. Dr. T. Spotuas Burwell conveyed felicitations from the National Medical Association, and Dr. William Pepper from the Association of American Medical Colleges and the University of Pennsylvania. Other speakers were Dr. George M. Kober, dean of the school of medicine, Georgetown University; Dr. John J. Mullowney, president of Meharry Medical College, and Dr. Joseph H. Robinson, of Darlington, S. C.

Exercises Monday morning were held in the assembly hall of the new building, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, university president, presiding. He read a letter of greeting from President Coolidge. Secretary Work, under whose department the medical college is organized, said:

"That this medical department has been so successfully maintained through a long period of years is a special tribute to the colored race in America. Howard University has been founded on the disposition of white and colored races to work harmoniously together. Many men, of both races, have risen to eminence in their profession, from their start in this institution. The appeal of the college, whose graduates now number 2,526, has raised it to a higher eminence than any other of its kind in the world."

Dr. Johnson stated that an appropriation of $130,000 by the General Education Board, of New York, and another of $370,000 by the Government, had made possible construction of the building. The Government's part in its erection, he said, was an evidence of governmental interest in health and development of Negro people.

"Secretary Work may be assured," Dr. Scott said in accepting the building, "that with these new facilities we shall add much to Howard University and to the lives of the 12,000,000 colored people of America." He read a letter from Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist, of Chicago, greetings from Surgeon General Ireland, U. S. A., and from the dean of the Medical School of Harvard University.

Architect Is Praised.

Praise for the achievement of Albert Cassell, university architect, was extended both by Dr. Work and Dr. Johnson. A bronze memorial tablet was dedicated by Wade H. Cooper, president of the Continental Trust Co., and an address on "The Negro Physician in the North," was made by Dr. William H. Washington, of Newark, N. J. Buildings and laboratories, medical, dental and pharmaceutical were inspected by university officials and visitors.

Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, surgeon general, United States Public Health Service, introduced Dr. Percy M. Ashburn as the principal speaker at the public health meeting held Monday night. Other addresses were made by Dr. Charles H. Garvin, of Cleveland, and Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of New York. The dedicatory exercises will continue Tuesday with addresses morning at 10 o'clock by Dr. William C. White, United States Public Health Service; Dr. S. R. Stockard, Cornell University; Dr. Charles W. Stiles, Dr. Leland O. Howard, and Dr. Edwin E. Slosson. The afternoon program included addresses by Dr. Julian H. Lewis and Dr. Elias P. Lyon.

Dedicatory exercises for the new medical building at Howard University closed Tuesday night with a banquet in the dining hall on the university campus, where approximately 250 members of the faculties and administrative boards of the institution, together with their wives, did honor to Dean Edward A. Balloch, of the School of Medicine, and Vice Deans Andrew John Brown and Collins Marshall. Dr. Mordecia W. Johnson, president of the university, presided.

Addresses were made by Dr. Sara W. Brown, for the trustees; Dr. Emmett J. Scott, administration; Dr. Paul Bartsch, medical faculty; Dr. F. P. Barrier, dental faculty; Dr. Antoine Greene, pharmaceutical faculty; Dr. W. C. McNeill, local alumni; Dr. Peter M. Murray, out-of-town alumni; Dr. Amanda V. Hillyer and Dr. A. Frances Foye, women alumni; Dean George W. Cook, college department. Replies were made by the guests of honor.

President Johnson Tells House Teachers Are Needed.

The need for additional full-time teachers and assistants is outstanding at Howard University, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, the president, told the House appropriations subcommittee considering the Interior Department supply bill, the hearings of which were made public Tuesday at the Capitol. The bill carries a total of $600,000 for the university.

"It is an immediate and distressingly urgent need," Dr. Johnson declared. "Our inability to meet it is exercising a paralyzing effect upon the work already being done and utterly prevents the university from going forward to do the advanced work which outstanding educational authorities now agree must be done in Negro education and which they further agree Howard University is in the best position to do. This need is easily apparent to the trained eye in each and every division of the university."

Taking up in detail the various branches of the university, Dr. Johnson declared that in the college of medicine there have been only four full-time teachers for 235 students, each teacher receiving an average salary of $3,000; four teachers for the 73 students in denistry; not a single full-time teacher for the 90 students in the school of law; three nominally full-time teachers for the 740 students registered in the college of education; four teachers receiving an average salary of less than $2,000 in the physical education department, and 51 teachers for the 1,637 students in the two colleges of liberal arts.

"The strategic situation of Howard University requires that as many as possible of our teachers should be individuals of thoroughly trained and ripe experience," Dr. Johnson said. "When vacancies occur in our faculties, it is difficult and often impossible for us to bid successfully for the services of well trained and mature persons whom we see at work and whom we greatly need to fill these places."

D. C.

Education - 1928

Colleges.

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Many notables of the medical world participated in the ceremonies which ended Tuesday.

The new building, the plans for which were drawn by Albert I. Cassell, Howard University architect, was completed last October. It is three stories in height and is constructed of red brick with trimmings of Indiana limestone, with foundations, floors and portions of the roof of reinforced concrete. The structure adds a total of 70,230 feet of lecture room and laboratory space to the facilities of the medical college.

The building is supplied with the most modern equipment and apparatuses. The main dissecting laboratory contains 18 dissecting tables containing water, drain and electric outlets. It has floor spotted with mushroom ventilators. The radiographic department is completely equipped with X-ray and stereoscopic apparatus.

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By ROBERT BARRY

(In the New York Evening World)

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That amount is not as large as it should be. It is about as much as it is possible to obtain. The House always strikes out the appropriation. The Senate restores it. The House yields eventually. Half of the sum appropriated this year is intended for a new building, which will be essential improvement of a permanent nature.

Since 1879 the federal Government has been contributing annually to the support of the institution for the higher educatio nof men of the Negro race. The university now has an ateendance of approximately 2,000 students, who pay tuition, and provide their own living expenses. Its students come from thirty-eight states and thirteen nations. Its standing, as an efficient educational institution, has been investigated by the Maryland and Middle States college rating boards. It has been given a rating of "class A." It is doing a splendid work in preparing men and women of the colored race for useful lives.

Young men and women of the Negro race, who are studious, industrious and mitious, come to Howard University. They are given training which equips them for better citizenship. The students who have come oue from this school have, a general rue, exercised a wholesome influence over their race and aided in raising the standard of all citizzenship. Ministers, doctors, dentists, pharmacists and teachers educated at Howard University have gone to communities where there are large negro populations and practiced their professions among those of their own race. By precept and example they have made substantial contributions to the health, industry, morality, temperance and right living of the entire community.

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Dr. Johnson presided with pride to his profession of physician, saying, in part:

"We here are not only celebrating the beginnig of a new era for the university, but are establishing a human beneficience." Referring to the fact that many men of both colors had risen to eminence from their start in Howard University, whose graduates in medicine, he said, number 2,526.

"It is a tribute to the colored race," he said, "that the medical department has been maintained so successfully. The success of Howard University has been found on the disposition of the white and colored races to work together in harmonious association. The appeal of the university to the colored youth of the nation has raised it to the eminence of being the largest university of its kind in the world."

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The 1929 contest will be held at Morgan College, at which time it is hoped that other colleges will be represented.

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Modern, educational buildings for women only, affiliated with schools for men and women, conclude:—

"College students will insist on a certain amount of association with the opposite sex that is not plathe more spasmodic that association is, the more abnormal intensity.

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Va. Union, for men, and Hartshorn, for women, share the same campus.

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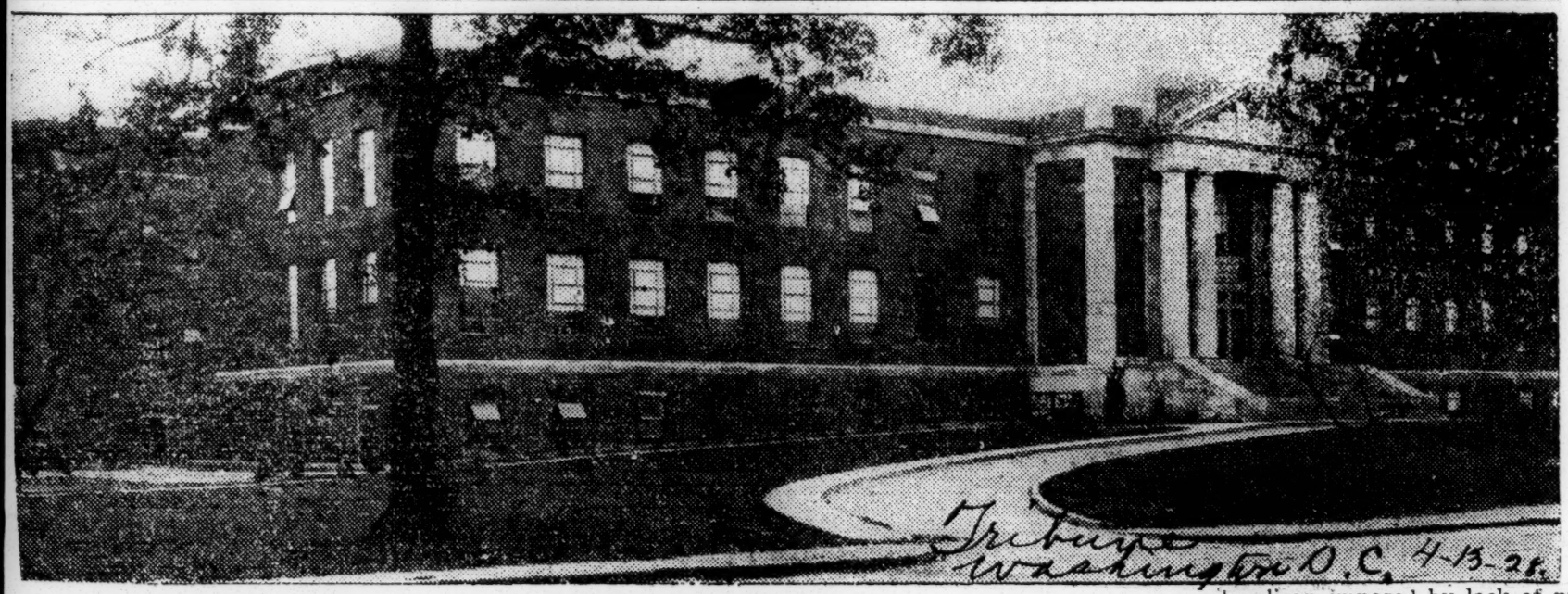
Girls deserves an equal chance with boys. State schools for higher education in the South are so new that everywhere co-educational have no ob-colleges are the rule.

The parallel men and women's college is a new experiment that may indicate the line of future development.

New $500,000 Howard Medical Building is Dedicated



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Dr. Alain L. Locke, protessor ot philosophy, has conducted exhibits of African art throughout the country which greatly enhanced the appreciation of Negro genius and greatly helped in building a foundation of public race relationship based upon mutual respect.

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$500,000 Plant Dedicated Last Spring Best Equipped in Country for Negro Students

RENOVATE OLD BUILDING

Repairs and Changes Cost $18,000; 2,161 School Children Treated at Clinic

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New impetus has been added to the work in the School of Medicine and allied branches by the acquisition of the new medical building and equipment which was dedicated before the close of school last year. It was erected at a cost of $500,000.

Old Buildings Renovated

The new building facilities will be available during the coming terms not only to medical students, but to the students of dentistry and pharmacy as well. The latter departments of the university long worked under a severe handicap imposed by lack of proper room. They were housed in an old army barracks, with limited space for equipment and student usage.

Many New Students

During the past year these facilities have attracted many more clinical patients. There is a children's clinic, serving the neighboring public schools, in which 2,161 children received attention last year. Clinics also are conducted for the Board of Charity and the District Board of Public Welfare. These, together with private patients, provide ample practice work for students of the senior, junior and sophomore classes.

Ten students have registered for the day law school. The trustee board in voting to establish a day law school set eight students as the maximum requirement to start the course.

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Charles H. Houston has been granted a leave of absence on account of his health. He taught agency, suretyship and sales. He was absent for four months last year making a survey of legal education among Negroes for a foundation that is interested in this work.

The formal opening of the law school, which should have been last Monday evening, was postponed on account of adjustments that had to be made between the day and night school courses.

HOWARD INAUGURATES 3-YEAR LAW DAY COURSE

Two Full Time Professors Will Be In Charge; Gilbert L. Hall Succeeds Andrew Wilson

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—The Howard University law school of the law school as well as pro- inaugurated a three-year day course fessor of law in the night school. Wednesday. The night school will Mr. Alexander has been selected to be continued, but the course has serve temporarily. He has been as- been extended to a four-year period sociated with L. Melendez King in the practice of law. He is a col- Two full time professors will have lege graduate from Howard Univer- charge of instruction in the day law sity and a law graduate from Har-

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Two Full Time Professors Will Be In Charge; Gilbert L. Hall Succeeds Andrew Wilson

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—The Howard University law school inaugurated a three-year day course Wednesday. The night school will be continued, but the course has been extended to a four-year period.

Two full time professors will have charge of instruction in the day law school. They are James C. Waters and Earl R. Alexander. Mr. Waters has been the secretary and librarian of the law school as well as professor of law in the night school. Mr. Alexander has been selected to serve temporarily. He has been associated with L. Melendez King in the practice of law. He is a college graduate from Howard University and a law graduate from Har-

According to announcement

Education - 1928

Colleges.

D.C.

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"For the coming fiscal year, 1930," he advised the Congress, "the estimate is that the receipts will amount to $3,841,295,829 and the expenditures $3,780,719,647, indicating a surplus of $60,576,182.

For Howard

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Freedmen's Hospital

The estimates for Freedmen's Hospital are decreased from $492,574 to $260,180. Items amounting to $252,000 for remodeling of buildings, contained in the 1929 appropriation act, do not appear in the budget for 1930. Salary and subsistence items are increased, however, by approximately $20,000.

New D. C. Schools

Estimates for the District of Columbia provide $1,650,000 for construction of new public school buildings, and $310,000 for the purchase of additional school building and playground sites, making a total of $1,960,000 for school buildings and grounds. The 1929 appropriations for these two items amounted to $2,612,000.

New White Business Hi

Provision is made in the 1930 estimates for beginning construction of a new buisness high school for whites on land now owned by the District of Columbia at Thirteenth and Upshur streets, northwest, at at total authorized cost of $1,500,000, and with the provision that the present building at Rhode Island avenue and Ninth street, northwest, be utilized as as an elementary school for colored pupils. This proposal is opposed by Dr. J. Hayden Johnson, the Rev. F. I. A. Bennett and Mrs. William C. McNeil, members of the Board of Education because there are no playground facilities adjacent to the school and thel ives of the children would be endangered.

Additional Teachers

The total estimates for 1930 for operating the public schools amount to $9,683,580, as compared with current funds of $9,538,530. This increase of $144,970 is distributed thru various activities, but provides further that $57,000 for the purchase of office appliances for instruction purposes in the Business (white) and Cardoza High Schools, $13,600 for additional furniture and equipment in then normal schools and $64,600 for salaries for additional school teachers.

Included among the items for Howard University, for which estimates are submitted are the following:

$600,000 ASKED ..... Salaries—President, $12,000; secretary-treasurer, $5,000; registrar, $3,000; 7 deans, $3,086 each; 4 vice deans, $2,550 each; 46 professors, average $2,649 each; 19 associate professors, average $2,521; director, $2,750; 25 assistant professors, average, $1,653; 40 instructors, average, $1,157; 16 lecturers, average, $1,025; field agent, $2,650; librarian, $2,900.

$440,000 Payroll

Other estimates for salaries make the total in the budget $225,000. The payroll of Howard University for 1930, according to budget figures, will total $444,095. Payments of $219,095 will be made from private sources, according to the estimates. For the current year the Government appropriated $160,000 for payment in full or in part, of salaries, as compared with the estimates of $225,000 in the budget.

General Expenses, $95,000

The estimates for general expenses, including equipment, supplies, apparatus, furniture, and repairs to buildings and grounds amount to $95,000 for 1930. This is an increase of $15,000 over the current appropriation.

New Chemistry Building

Provision is also made for $240,000 for the completion of the construction and equipment of a chemistry building. The Congress appropriated $150,000 for the current year, with which to begin work on this building. The total cost of the building is not to exceed $390,000.

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The total amount in the budget for salaries is $175,220. In this item there is an increase of $31,798 due to an increase in force.

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For supplies and materials, the estimates provide a total of $115,335. The amount estimated for equipment is $10,040.

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Industrial Home School for Colored Children: Salaries, $33,960; maintenance, $24,000; repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, $2,5000; rebuilding of barn, $2,500; total, $62,960.

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REFER TO HIM AS IMPERIALIST

Say That He Played Part In The Deportation Of Garvey

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Rosenwald Makes Five Year Grant to Howard U. Dept. of Zoology

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 28—National Research Council since 1920, is an honor graduate of President Mordecai W. Johnson, Dartmouth College and University of Howard University, today announced today a grant by the Julius Rosenwald fund of $80,000 to be expended over a period of five years to the Department of Zoology. The purpose of the gift is to make possible the continuation of the research of Dr. Ernest E. Just, a Negro scholar and one of the world's leading biologists and to build up a department of Zoology in Howard University. The Rosenwald gift providing $15,000 yearly, and an additional $5,000 for books and equipment offering instruction to graduate students with a view to developing biologists who might take important positions in other Negro colleges and universities.

Dr. Just has been a Julius Rosenwald fellow in Biology, of the Physiology and Physiology of Development, and one of the department, according to the plan of the department, will establishment of graduate work.

The ultra violet x-ray in modifying research with the use of the plan will require additional members to the teaching staff and

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20 Nationalities At H. Univ. New International House

British Ambassador To U. S. Will Make Address At Opening Ceremony And Present British Flag.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The International House at 2447 Georgia avenue, N. W., sponsored by the International Club of Howard University, will be officially opened on December 5, at 12, noon, by His Excellency, Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador to the United States. He will present the British flag and later have luncheon with his party at the University.

The House Warming will take place on Friday, December 7, 8 to 12 p. m. It is expected that hundreds will visit the house during the evening and that some token in commemoration of their visit will be left. Suggestions for those who are uncertain as to what they might offer will be gladly given by the residents of the House.

The House, formerly occupied by the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity here, has recently been renovated and made quite comfortable, and friends can enjoy there pleasant fellowship with the twenty nationalities represented at Howard University.

ADMONISH MORDECAI JOHNSON

Representative Crampton Warns That Increase In Salaries May Minimize the Chance Of Improving Physical Needs Of Howard University.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13. — President Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University was admonished by members of the subcommittee of the House appropriations committee for insisting upon a change in the policy of Federal contributions to the university, according to the published hearings on the Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1930 made public Monday.

Dr. Johnson urged an increase of $65,000 in the item for salaries. He asked the Congress to appropriate the sum of $225,000 toward the payment of salaries of officers, professors, teachers and other regular employes of the university. The Congress appropriated the sum of $160,000 to be used in the payment of salaries at Howard university in the current fiscal year.

Representative Louis C. Crampton, Republican, of Michigan, chairman of the subcommittee, questioned the wisdom of increasing the Federal contribution for salaries. He warned Dr. Johnson that this was a change in policy that "may minimize the chance of getting the physical improvements that the institution needs."

Representative Crampton replied that he challenged the recommendation of Dr. Johnson for an increase in the salary item because "it appeals to me that this estimate come before us on a different basis than any other estimate that has come before us since I have had to do with this bill."

He explained that the policy has been for the Government to make only incidental contributions to expenses of operation but to concern itself primarily with buildings and permanent improvements. He reminded Dr. Johnson that the Congress is having trouble enough with salaries of Government employes "without taking on your employes besides."

"Is it your judgment, Mr. Crampton, that the Congress would not, at any time, take under consideration the actual needs of Howard university?" Dr. Johnson asked.

"I have not indicated that," Mr. Crampton answered. "I will say this: It is a private institution, and Congress has not taken over the full responsibility for meeting its full needs. We have never said that you can draw on Congress for the amount that is needed to supplement your other funds."

Dr. Johnson stated that he hoped to secure an indication whether Congress might not be willing to entertain a picture of the full needs of the university.

"I do not care to speak for Congress," Mr. Crampton told him. "I speak as one who has sought to assist the institution through the adoption of a policy of constant improvement in the physical condition of the institution."

The controversy between Mr. Crampton and Dr. Johnson brought from Representative Edward T. Taylor, Democrat, of Colorado, a criticism of the District of Columbia. He declared it an outrage to put upon the taxpayers of the country at large the burden of supporting Howard University indefinitely. "There is no authority or precedent for it," he said. "The school belongs to the District of Columbia," he stated, and "deserves much better treatment from the District officials and also from both the white and the colored population of this city."

The subcommittee considered the recommendations of the budget bureau for Howard university. Besides the item of $225,000 for salaries, which caused the controversy, other items considered at the hearing were the sum of $95,000 for general expenses, an increase of $15,000 over the appropriation for the current year; the sum of $26,800 for supplies and equipment; $240,000 for completing and equipping a chemistry building, for which Congress has already appropriated $150,000, and $40,000 additional for the construction and equipment of a dormitory for women, for which Congress has already appropriated $150,000.

The total estimates considered for Howard university amount to $600,000, as compared with an appropriation of $390,000 for the current year.

The value of land, buildings and equipment of Howard university, Dr. Scott told the subcommittee, is about $3,000,000. The total assets of the university as of 1928, he stated, amounted to $3,718,867, of which $2,598,418.56 was invested in the educational plant.

For the year ending June 30, 1929, the estimated budget for current expenses for the university is $649,700, he said. Of this amount Congress appropriated $240,000, leaving a balance of $409,700 to be provided by the university.

For the year 1930 the estimated total budget for the university is $750,265, of which Congress is being requested in the estimates of the bureau of the budget to appropriate $320,000.

Colleges.

Hail "H. S." At Bethune-Cookman Meeting

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 23.—From a survey of the license plates on the automobiles, and the registration desk, it was found that one-half of the United States was represented by the numbers of people who crowded the auditorium of Bethune-Cookman College at the Community meeting last Sunday.

The program featured the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, whose birthdays were celebrated that day. Short talks by the students, the president of the college, Mrs. Bethune, and visitors were interspersed by musical numbers by the college chorus, male sextette and concert club. Dr. Lewis Keller, of the Theological Institute, of Atlanta, Ga., introduced Mrs. C. M. Ranslow, chairman of the advisory board of the college, gave a short, stirring address on Interracial Progress in this section.

MAJOR R. R. MOTON SPEAKS TO LARGE FLORIDA AUDIENCE

Tuskegee Principal Addresses Crowd of 5,000 at Fla. N. & C. Institute Dedicatory Exercises.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, the leading Negro school executive of the world, spoke to an audience of five thousand white and colored people at the Florida Normal and Collegiate Institute Friday on the occasion of the dedication of two new dormitories costing approximately $150,000.

Dr. Moton was introduced by his honor, the mayor, F. D. Upchurch, of St. Augustine. Mayor F. D. Upchurch said that he felt it an honor to introduce such a national character and to witness the dedication of the two fine buildings just finished on the magnificent campus of the Florida Normal and Collegiate Institute, in St. Augustine. Mayor Upchurch said we have an example of good will and co-operation between the races that has stood the test of the years. Not one blot of lynching or other race disturbance has besmirched the good reputation of this city."

President Nathan W. Collier, who presented the mayor to introduce Dr. Moton, said that at no time had he failed to get the full encouragement and co-operation of the best citizens of St. Augustine in the work of the Florida Normal and Collegiate Institute, and that it is largely due to that encouragement and co-operation that the institute enjoys its present large proportions and usefulness.

Dr. Moton was at his best. Many were heard to say that it was the most wonderful and practical address that they had ever heard. Dr. Moton said among other things, "Black and white men have lived together in America for nearly four hundred years, and I am confident they will continue to live together in peace." The speaker declared he has been in all the countries in the world and has

MAJOR MOTON SPEAKS TO AUDIENCE OF 5,000 PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 1)

seen different races of different peoples, but the United States of America is the best place for black and white men alike.

America is God's laboratory to show the world that men of all kinds can live together here. The South can only be developed with black labor, and it is the duty of the white men to give the laborers protection of life, and adequate education for their children.

The opening prayer was offered by President A. B. Cooper, of Edward Waters College, of Jacksonville, Florida. President Mary McLeod Bethune, of Bethune-Cookman College, brought greetings from her school in her own immitable way.

The singing of the students was also, as usual, a feature. Among the prominent persons present were President M. M. Bethune, Bethune-Cookman College; President J. R. E. Lee, F. A. and M. College, Tallahassee; President A. B. Cooper, Edward Waters College; President W. F. Moore, Fessenden Academy; Dr. J. Seth Hills, Daytona Beach; Rev. J. R. Evans, Miami; Professor E. J. Granberry, Professor J. R. Evans, Jr., of Miami; Rev. C. J. Smith, Bartow, president of the Baptist State Convention; Dr. W. C. Brown, president General Baptist Convention; Rev. H. K. Hill, president of the Sunday School Convention; Professor Danbsy, of Howard Academy; Rev. K. D. Reddick, of Daytona Beach; Professor J. M. Coleman, Dean James, of Daytona; Dr. C. T. Dorrah, mod-

Ocala, Fla., Star
Saturday, September 1, 1928

Howard Academy To Open Doors For New Term September 10

The doors of Howard Academy will open Monday morning, September 10. at which time class work will actually begin. Students must be ready to enter classes at 8:30 o'clock on the morning of September 10 or will be considered as late for registration.

All failures and conditions must be removed before a student can be regularly classified. Conditions are removable only by special examination which is given within two weeks after the beginning of each semester. Only one special examination will be allowed to remove a condition.

Students failing to enter school at the beginning of term lose their class standing, which may be regained only by passing a special written examination in the subjects covered by the class during their absence.

Parents are urged to secure book lists from the Book Shop and purchase their children's text books early. Any child who comes to school after first two weeks of school without books (if books are in the city stores), will lose his class standing.

A very capable faculty has been selected to carry out the heavy, but interesting program outlined for the school this year. Seventy-five per cent of the old teachers have been improving their profession during the summer in such schools as Florida A. & M. College, Tuskegee, Moorehouse College, Columbia University and the Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio.

The following new teachers have been added to the teaching force: Joel T. Carter, Hampton; Virgia Williams, Florida A. & M. College; Lula Hall, Altamese Pettis, F. A. & M. C., M. L. Lattimer, Atlanta University, and Edna Noble, F. A. & M. College. There is one other vacancy to be filled in the high school department.

T. D. Dansby, Principal.

Education - 1928

Colleges.

General.

PRESS

Highland Park Ill.

DEC 6 1928

NEGRO SCHOOLS ARE GROWING IN NUMBER

BIG INCREASE IN 6 YEARS

Growth of These Institutions in This Country Large in Recent Times; Details Are Given

The number of institutions for the higher education of the Negro race in the United States more than doubled and enrollments have increased over six-fold during the past ten years, according to a report issued today by the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department after a comprehensive survey of Negro universities and colleges.

In 1917 there were 31 Negro institutions offering college work, the report shows, while in 1927, of the 79 institutions included in the survey, 77 were engaged in college work. The college enrollments in the 31 institutions ten years ago amounted to 2,132 Negro students as compared with 13,680 attending the institutions surveyed in 1927, an increase of 550 per cent. The annual income of the Negro universities and colleges in the United States has also gained at a rapid rate. For 1917 it totaled $2,283,000 while for 1926-27 the annual income was $8,560,000, an increase of 275 per cent. The financial support being accorded Negro higher education in the country is nearly four times what it was in 1917.

Capital Investment

Total capital investment in the real properties of the universities and colleges surveyed has likewise increased tremendously, the report shows. The value of the physical plants of these institutions 10 years ago was fixed at $15,720,000. Their present value is $38,680,000, representing a gain of 146 per cent, due principally to the construction of modern school buildings and other improvements in the plants. The most important advance made by the institutions has been the large increase in their productive endowments, indicating the existence of a growing conviction that Negro higher education must be placed on a permanent basis through the provision of stable annual income. In 1917, the productive endowments of the universities and colleges making up this survey amounted to $7,225,000 with an annual yield of $361,250. Since then, additions have brought this total up to $20,713,000, the annual yield being $1,071,300. The gain over the period of 10 years in both endowment and annual yield, therefore, has been approximately 185 per cent.

Survey of Schools

The survey of Negro universities and colleges was conducted at the request of State departments of education of 19 States, 79 Negro institutions, the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the educational boards and foundations of seven church bodies, all of whom co-operated in arranging the study and in furnishing information. Everyone of the 79 institutions was visited by representatives of the Bureau. In addition to a general review of Negro higher education, the report contains individual chapters dealing in unabridged form with the academic programs, physical plants, graduation requirements, admission requirements, enrollments, training of the faculty, salaries, teaching loads, educational and scientific equipment and other functions of each of the institutions. The universities and colleges surveyed include: 5 in Alabama, 3 in Arkansas, 1 in Delaware, 1 in the District of Columbia, 3 in Florida, 9 in Georgia, 2 in Kentucky, 5 in Louisiana, 2 in Maryland, 5 in Mississippi, 1 in Missouri, 12 in North Carolina, 1 in Oklahoma, 1 in Ohio, 2 in Pennsylvania, 5 in South Carolina, 8 in Tennessee, 8 in Texas, 4 in Virginia, and 1 in West Virginia.

More Education Needed

While presenting the exceptional progress accomplished in Negro higher education during the past 10 years, the report also calls attention to the fact that the immediate need of the race is more education, better education and higher education. The latest available figures show that there are approximately 48,000 Negro teachers in the United States, including those teaching in elementary and high schools. Upon the latter rests the responsibility of educating $5,000,000 Negro youth under the age of 19 years, a task far beyond the capacities of such a small number. The lack of teachers, the report points out, is serious.

ing a per capita gasoline tax of $25. The tax in Florida, South Carolina and New Mexico for 1927 was five schools, high schools, and colleges.

Industrial College, Prairie View, Tex., W. R. Banks, principal, expended for operation last session more than $600,000. The enrollment during the regular session was 1288 and during the summer session 1240, making a total for the school year of 2528 students.

"Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., F. A. Sumner, president, reports that the college is conducting a campaign for $1,000,000 endowment—$500,000 of which will be given by the general education board conditioned on the school raising a like amount.

$1,289,000 for Fisk

"Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., Thomas E. Jones, president, reports an endowment of $1,289,678.65; appropriated for maintenance, $71,202.03 repairs, $88,359.60, and equipment $26,072.11.

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CONTINUED PROGRESS IN FIELD OF RACE EDUCATION MADE IN 1928 AND NEW RECORDS SET

Schools Show Broad Advancement and the Enrollments Increase. Receive Much Aid From Institutions

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"For the development of county training schools and high schools $313,750 was appropriated to co-operate with the Slater board, also over a period of five years. To assist in the state administration of education nearly $100,000 was appropriated for the current session, while an additional $100,000 was appropriated for state institutions in the South and toward the training of teachers. Thus a total of more than $1,000,000 was appropriated for Negro public education in the Southern states.

Colleges Fare Better

"Private colleges fared relatively better during last year. The total sum of $2,400,000 was appropriated toward the endowment of five institutions in the South conditioned on equal or larger amounts being secured for endowment from other sources. These institutions are Virginia Union University, Virginia; Talladega College, Alabama; Morehouse College, Georgia; Wiley College, Texas. In addition to this nearly $1,550,600 was appropriated for buildings, equipment and other needs in private colleges. Thus a total of approximately $4,000,000 was appropriated for higher education in Race colleges in the South.

"It will be noted from the above statement that there has been a very generous support of Negro education in the higher schools. An awakened interest in training Negro teachers is evidenced by the enrolment of 10,669 Race students in Southern colleges alone. To keep pace with this enlarged enrollment, added appropriations for maintenance, for endowments and for buildings programs have been made to many schools.

Grateful to Rosenwald

"The Negroes are truly grateful to Julius Rosenwald, through whose beneficence 4138 rural schools have been built in fourteen Southern states at a cost of $20,307,380, of which amount Negroes themselves contributed $3,913,837; white citizens $93,253; boards of education, $12,156,438, and the Rosenwald fund $3,333,852.

"In Louisana up to July 1, 1928, we find 351 schools, twenty-four teachers' homes and one shop have been built at a cost of $1,397,827, toward which amount Negroes contributed $380,836; white citizens $59,930, and the public boards of education $671,752.

"The Jeanes and Slater funds, James H. Dillard, president are performing a distinct service to the cause of Race education by improving rural Race education and by supporting teacher training in county schools. During the last year the Jeanes fund cooperation with 306 counties in fourteen states, furnishing employment to 309 supervisors and raising $495,845 in cash.

1111 Enrolled at Tuskegee

"Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., R. R. Moton, principal, has an enrollment of 1111 with a faculty of 267.

"Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, Hampton, Va., James E. Gregg, principal, has an endowment of $8,739,000, 154 buildings, sixty-seven acres of campus and 913 acres of farm land. During its sixty-one years of history it has graduated more than ten thousand students. The enrollment is 885 in Hampton proper.

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Education - 1928

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PRESS

Highlands Park

DEC 6 1923

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While presenting the exceptional progress accomplished in Negro higher education during the past 10 years, the report also calls attention to the fact that the immediate need of the race is more education, better education and higher education. The latest available figures show that there are approximately 48,000 Negro teachers in the United States, including those teaching in elementary and high schools. Of this number 1,050 are teachers in institutions of higher learning and 46,950 in elementary and high schools. Upon the latter rests the responsibility of educating $5,000,000 Negro youth under the age of 19 years, a task far beyond the capacities of such a small number. The lack of teachers, the report points out, is serious.

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"Privately controlled colleges fared relatively better during the past year. The total sum of $2,400,000 was appropriated toward the endowment of five institutions in the South conditioned on equal or larger amounts being secured for endowment from other sources. These institutions are Virginia Union University, Virginia; Talladega College, Alabama; Morehouse College, Georgia; Wiley College, Texas. In addition to this nearly $1,550,000 was appropriated for buildings, equipment and other needs in private colleges. Thus a total of approximately $4,000,000 was appropriated for higher education in Race colleges in the South.

"It will be noted from the above statement that there has been a very generous support of Negro education in the higher schools. An awakened interest in training Negro teachers is evidenced by the enrollment of 10,669 Race students in Southern colleges alone. To keep pace with this enlarged enrollment, added appropriations for maintenance, for endowments and for buildings programs have been made to many schools.

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"The Jeanes and Slater funds, James H. Dillard, president are performing a distinct service to the cause of Race education by improving rural Race education and by supporting teacher training in county schools. During the last year the Jeanes fund cooperation with 306 counties in fourteen states, furnishing employment to 309 supervisors and raising $495,845 in cash. The state of North Carolina continues to maintain the lead in the matter of provisions for Negro education N. C. Newbold, director, reports sixty-six accredited standard four-year high schools, forty-two of which are in the public schools system.

Condition of Schools

"There were enrolled last year $11,600 pupils having the services of more than 600 instructors. Two thousand pupils graduated from these schools. There are, too, five standard four-year colleges, three standard junior colleges, three standard normals and two other colleges on the verge of being fully accredited.

"The condition of Race schools may be judged by the following facts and statistics from some of the leading institutions:

"Howard Univ., Washington, Mordecai Johnson, president, reports an enrollment of 2059 and a faculty of 204. The sum of $369,000 was recently appropriated by Congress for the current year, which amount includes $150,000 for a new chemistry building. Congress previously appropriated $250,000 with an additional 40,000 for a new dormitory for girls. The university has just completed a medical endowment of $500,000 to-

total for the school year of 2528 students.

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Education- 1928

Georgia.

Colleges.

KNOX COLLEGE CLOSED; FAIL TO GET FUNDS

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 8.—The alumni association of Knox institution has published the information that Knox Institute and Industrial school will not open in September as stated a few weeks ago, and that despite the strenuous efforts to save the school the American Missionary association has been obliged to lease the buildings to the city of Athens. The buildings will be used as a part of the city school system, Knox institute being definitely closed.

The association is advising all prospective students as well as parents to select schools now for fall attendance. Knox institute will not re-open

Education—1928

Georgia.

Colleges.

Dorchester Ends Its Best School Term

Trio of Young Men To Be Graduated Next Wednesday

Dorchester Academy, McIntosh, Ga., will hold its fifty-sixth anniversary and commencement exercises beginning Sunday morning at 11 o'clock at which time Rev. C. S. Ledbetter, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, Charleston, S. C., will deliver the baccalaureate sermon. As a preliminary to the exercises of the closing week there will be a stunt night program which will be rendered to-morrow night (Friday) at which the students will give a demonstration of their various specialties.

Dorchester Academy which is directed by Miss E. B. Moore, as principal and which is conducted under the auspices of the American Missionary Society, has had a most successful year. During the past twelve months there have been several additions made to its physical equipment and the activities of the school have brought it to the fore as never before.

The graduating class this year is composed of three young men, Robert S. Williams, James H. Baker and William N. Curry, who have made a splendid record during their four year's of study, the first named being the honor pupil of the trio. The commencement exercises will be held next Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, the principal address being delivered by Dr. G. W. Owens of Atlanta.

The program for the week will be as follows:

Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday May 27 11 a. m.

Processional—National Hymn, Warren
Call to Worship and Doxology—
Invocation and Lord's prayer—Rev. W. A. Forbes.
Anthem—"Listen to The Lambs," Dett
The Old Testament Lesson—
Hymn—"All Hail the Power of Jesus Name," (Holden)
The New Testament Lesson—
Prayer—
Anthem—"My Task." (Ashford)
Sermon—Rev. C. S. Ledbetter, Pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, Charleston, S. C.
Duet—Doris Gorham and Mabel Lambright.
Offertory—
Benediction
Recessional "God of Our Fathers." (Dekoven)

Class Day, Wednesday May 29 8 p. m.

Processional Our Class
Class History—Robert S. Williams
Music Watching the World Go By (Ball) Class
Class Will James H. Baker
Giftorian William N. Curry
Pessimist—Robert S. Williams
Music The Song is Ended. (Berlin) —Class
Class Prophecy—William N. Curry
Commencement Journal—James H. Baker.
Class Poem Class
Presenting Speech—William N. Curry
Recessional—

Commencement Day, Thursday May 31

Class Motto "Aidez vous meme et le ciel vous aiderez"
Procesional National Hymn (Warren)
Invocation Rev. W. A. Forbes
Chorus—"The Lord Reigneth," Schneecker)
Oration Self Reliance—James H. Baker.
Oration—Proving Our Worth Robert S. Williams
Oration—The Door of Success is Labeled Push—William N. Curry
Chorus Lift Up Your Heads (Ashford)
Address—Dr. G. W. Owens, Atlanta Ga.
Sextette Barcarolle—From Tales of Hoffman-Offenbach
Presentation of Certificates to Eigth Grade
Presentation of Diplomas
Chorus—Negro National Anthem (Johnson)
Recessional "God of Our Fathers" —DeKoven)
Alumni meeting and Advisory Board at 3 p. m.

Education - Negro

Colleges.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

JAN 1 1928

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY CHORUS SINGS TODAY

The Atlanta University chorus will sing the Cantata, Gaul's Holy City, in the Ware Memorial chapel at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The public is invited.

MACON, GA., Telegraph

JAN 26 1928

COLLEGE PLAY MONDAY

Beda Etta, Negro Institution to Present Under Blue Skies

Under Blue Skies, a comedy-drama in five acts, is to be presented by the junior dramatic club of Beda-Etta college, a Negro institution, at the Municipal auditorium on Monday night, at 8:30 o'clock. The play will be under the personal direction of Minnie L. Smith. There are 16 in the cast. Included in the cast are ten players, who appeared in Lighthouse Nan, which was presented at the auditorium last June.

It is announced that a special section of the auditorium will be reserved for white people. There were a number of white persons present when the college presented the other

This Clipping From

GA. CHRONICLE

JAN 10 1928

OUTLER PRESIDES AT PAINE COLLEGE MEET

By J. A. Martin.

Interest in Paine college and its greater program is growing as is evidenced by a large number of colored citizens who met in the assembly room of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance company building last night. Among those present and giving expression to that sentiment were Bishop R. S. Williams, Dr. D. F. Thompson, Dr. J. E. Carter, Dr. R. L. Lockett, Prof. L. E. White, Elder Smalley, Robert Martin, Bannaka Roberts.

It was made clear by President Tomlin, Rev. A. E. Clement and special field agent, Dr. J. A. Martin, that Paine college has a big opportunity to do world service as shown by the many friends throughout the south, especially so in the Southern Methodist church, which have it in mind to co-operate with the C. M. E. church and the negroes at large in helping to make Paine college not only a school supported by the church, but an institution nation-wide in its scope and with a curriculum second to none for the purpose of training leaders for negroes in the south. So interested were they that Dr. D. F. Thompson introduced the following resolution which was seconded by Prof. L. E. White.

"Whereas, we feel that the cause of Paine college means much to Christian education and for the negro race at large, be it resolved, that we give our moral and substantial support for the proposed expansion movement sponsored by the trustees of the school."

KNOX INSTITUTE RESUMES WORK IN SEPTEMBER

Athens, Ga., July 27.—Officials of Knox institute are pleased to announce that the school will open at the usual time in September and all students and prospective students are asked to make any necessary preparations or inquiries.

At one time during the summer it was thought that lack of sufficient finances would make it impossible to continue the school work. Fortunately, plans have been perfected whereby the school will be able to go on with its program until the alumni association can solicit enough funds and arouse a paying interest among former graduates and students of the institute.

Heads of the alumni society are getting together to devise ways and means of creating a fund for the permanent support of their alma mater. Students in every city and state who have been benefited by this school are organizing clubs to work for its promotion.

Macon, Ga., News
Thursday, July 26, 1928

NEGRO SCHOOL TO GET SURVEY

Mercer Men Will Aid Trustees In Improving Central City College

At the request of Dr. W. G. Lee, a member of the advisory committee appointed by the Georgia Baptist convention, Dean Peyton Jacob, together with a group of graduate students at Mercer university, will make a thorough survey of Central City college, negro school located in North Highlands today, it has been announced.

This examination will be supervised by Dean Jacob, head of the school of education at Mercer and director of the summer school, and is expected to continue throughout the remainder of the summer session. Dean Jacob will be assisted in this work by the following group of students in education: Paul Ellison, of the state department of education; Miss Gladys Epsy, of the Moultrie high school system; Miss Mary McDougald, of Dublin high school. A. E. Shearer, superintendent of the Butler schools; T. V. Smith, of Marshville, N. C.; George Sparks, head of the journalism department at Georgia Tech; and J. R. Speer, formerly president of the South Georgia college in McRae.

Dr. Lee has been requested by the convention to assist the trustees of Central City college in improving the system of the institution. These trustees are appointed by the colored Baptist convention. J. H. Godsden iis president of the local colored college.

It has also been learned that the summer school students at Mercer will stage a recital in the chapel auditorium Friday evening. All talented pupils at the summer session are being urged to give renditions at this entertainment. Miss Jennie Daughtry, recreational director at the summer school, is arranging the program for the evening.

She has announced that the following people have agreed to have places on Friday night's program: John Lewis, piano solos; Vaunedo Maloy, piano solos and readings; Mr. Drayton, of the flute, accompanied by Miss Emily Thigpen; sections to be given by the summer school quartet, composed of Opher Cooper, M. A. Murray, Alton Williams, and Mr. Eason; readings by Miss Daughtry; and vocal solos, by Fred C. Kendrick.

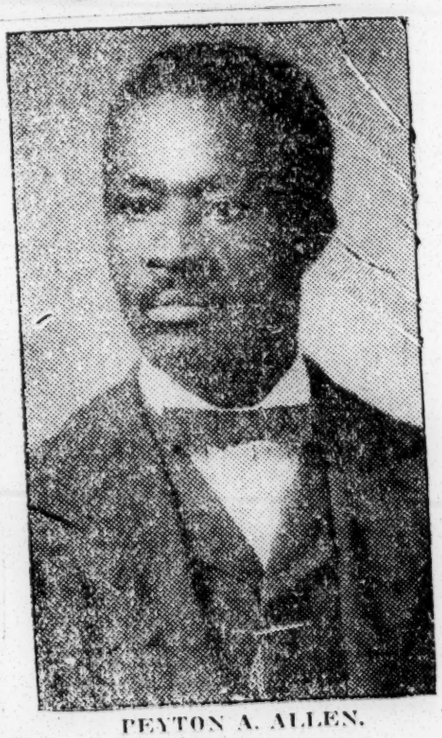
The public is cordially invited to attend this recital, and a large crowd is in prospect for the evening.

President Paine College in City Wednesday Night

Ray S. Tomlin, president Paine College, Augusta, Ga., was the speaker at prayer meeting at the First Methodist church Wednesday evening. He made a splendid report of the great work being done at this institution by the Methodist church, South. Mr. Tomlin was en route to Toccoa to attend a district meeting of the C. M. E. church. He expects to come back to Elberton in the near future and bring a quartette from the college and make a more detailed report of the accomplishments of the college maintained by white people for the benefit of the negroes of the South.

Education for the Negro Holds High Place Here; Several Large Colleges

Atlanta Recognized as World's Leader in Such Institutions; Dates From Just After the War.



PEYTON A. ALLEN.

The importance of the several negro colleges and other institutions of learning in Atlanta is more widely realized in the north than by residents of the city itself. But for years Atlanta has been looked upon as the great center of education for negroes, probably the most important in the field.

These institutions not only provide [illegible] education for negro young men higher [illegible] than is to be found in [illegible] and women in the school system, but it is estimated that the public schools bring into Atlanta each year not less than $500,000, this sum representing the combined budgets for expenditures, exclusive of the salaries of teachers or the money brought into the city by students. It is safe to say that at least a million dollars a year is expended with Atlanta merchants as a direct result

Peyton A. Allen, a member of the Atlanta Bar, is one of the most successful men of his race in Georgia.

Before entering upon the practice of law he taught school at Perry, Atlanta and Newnan, Ga. Many of his pupils are now successful men and women in various walks of life. He has built up a good practice in the civil courts, and owns considerable property in this city. His career is a striking example of a model citizen, and demonstrates what energy and perseverance can do, even in the face of the most adverse difficulties.

JOSEPH SIMEON FLIPPER

Was born February 22, 1859, in Atlanta, Georgia, Fulton County, and was numbered among the first students to enter Atlanta University in 1869, where he remained until 1876.

He began public life teaching school at Thomaston, Ga., in 1876. In 1877 he went to Thomasville, Ga., where his parents were then living. He was converted March 17, 1877, and joined St. Thomas A. M. E. church, Thomasville, Ga., under Rev. S. W. Drayton.

In 1877 and 1878 he taught school in Thomas County; in 1879 he was commissioned by his excellency, Governor Alfred H. Colquitt, captain of the Thomasville Independents, a colored company forming a part of the state militia.

In 1879 he taught school at Grooverville, Ga., now Key, Brooks County, Georgia. He was licensed at this place as an exhorter and local preacher and recommended by the local church for admission into the Georgia annual conference. In January, 1880, he was received into the itinerant ministry at Americus, Ga., by Bishop J. P. Campbell and assigned to the Grooverville circuit.

He served Boston circuit in 1881 and was ordained deacon January, 1882, at Thomasville, Ga., by Bishop W. F. Dickerson. He was elected secretary of the conference and also trustee of Morris Brown university.

In 1882 he was assigned to Darien station. In 1883 he taught school at Cairo and Whigham, Ga.

In January, 1884, he was ordained elder at Valdosta, Ga., by Bishop W. F. Dickerson and appointed to Quitman Station, where he remained until January, 1886, when at the conference at Hawkinsville, Ga., he was transferred from the Georgia conference to the North Georgia conference by Bishop James A. Shorter and assigned to Bethel A. M. E. church, Atlanta, Ga., the largest church in the state. He was the youngest man that had ever been appointed to a charge of such magnitude in the state.

He served as presiding elder of the Athens district, dean of Turner Theological seminary, president of Morris Brown university and in 1908 at Norfolk, Va., was elected bishop and assigned to Arkansas and Oklahoma. In 1912 he was assigned to Georgia, where he has remained for sixteen years.

He is now the president of the Sunday School Union board, which has charge of all the Sunday school literature of the A. M. E. church. He is a member of the National Geographic society of Washington, D. C., was twice chairman of the Episcopal committee which assigns the bishops to their several districts, and is now the secretary of the Council of Bishops.

Academic and scientific degrees, as well as diplomas in theology and social work, can be acquired at these institutions and their standing in the country is high.

Philanthropists of the north, interested in the cause of negro education since the war between the states, have been generous in their support of these southern colleges. Several of the institutions were founded by them, and they have consistently contributed to carrying on their work.

Atlanta University.

Atlanta university was the first of the negro colleges to be founded. It was chartered in 1867 and opened in 1869. Its founder was Edward Asa Ware. It is non-sectarian, supported by endowment and gifts from friends. It has graduated more than 1,000 students in its 60 years of work. It is devoted principally to academic instruction.

Morehouse college, originally Augusta institute, was the second of these institutions for the higher education of negro youth. It was organized in 1867 in Augusta, by Rev. William J. White, and in 1879 was removed to Atlanta and incorporated as the Atlanta Baptist seminary. Its president then was Rev. Joseph C. Robert, LL.D. President Robert came of a famous South Carolina family of Huguenot ancestry. In 1913 the name of the institution again was changed, this time to Morehouse college, in honor of Rev. Henry L. Morehouse. It is supported by the American Baptist Home Mission society, and is for men students only. More than 1,000 have been graduated, and many of its alumni have taken high places in various professions, especially the Baptist ministry.

Clark university was founded in 1870 by Bishop Gilbert Haven and Bishop H. W. Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal church. It is supported by that body. Its list of graduates has totaled more than 1,000.

Morris Brown University.

Morris Brown university, though not founded until 1885, is the largest institution in the south owned and controlled by the negro race. It is the property of the African Methodist Episcopal church. Unlike the other institutions, Morris Brown university occupies a valuable site in the northern section of the city, on North Boulevard. Under the direction of its chancellor, Bishop J. S. Flipper, and its president, Rev. John Lewis, it is now engaged in carrying on a campaign for a fund of $1,000,000, to be used in extensive improvements. It maintains departments of theology, music, English, commercial arts and several technical branches, and it has an unusually large attendance. Nearly 2,000 young men and women have been graduated since its opening year.

Spelman college is for negro women only, and is ranked as one of the foremost in the south. It was founded in 1881 by Miss Sophia B. Packard and Miss Harriet E. Giles, and is supported by the American Baptist Home Mission society, the general education board and contributions from friends. The Rockefeller family has always been interested in this institution and generous contributors to its support. Nearly 1,200 girls have been graduated from Spelman college.

Gammon Theological seminary was founded in 1883 by Rev. Elijah H. Gammon and Rev. William F. Stewart. It is supported by the Methodist Episcopal church and endowment fund. It has graduated about 800 students.

The Atlanta School of Social Work, founded in 1920, marked the first step toward cooperation among the negro institutions. It was organized with the help of white and colored educators and social workers to provide for training of young men and women in social work among the colored race. It has the support of the Atlanta Community Chest, the Laura Spelman-Rockefeller Memorial, the Russell Sage foundation and other agencies.

The negro has not been neglected by the city of Atlanta in its public school system, though the buildings and teaching staff have never been sufficient for the needs. There are a number of elementary schools for negro children, and the Booker T. Washington High school, with an enrollment of more than 2,000 students, provides numerous technical courses besides the usual academic work.

Education - 1928

Intercollegiate Association

College.

Intercollegiate Association Holds Annual Meeting in New Jersey Town

Englewood Host to New York Group of Students — Deplore Attitude of Leading Political Parties on Constitutional Amendments

By LLEWELLYN A. WISE

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 9. — The Negro student's progress in science, in civic affairs, in service to the race, in art and in economics, what factors control his achievements in these fields and how they can be mastered, were the high points in discussions at the fourth annual conference of the Intercollegiate Association of New York City, held amid the picturesque and refreshing surroundings of MacKay Park and the Memorial House here Saturday and Sunday, July 7 and 8.

Students representing twenty colleges throughout the United States who attended the conference went on record regretting the stand taken by the leading political parties on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments and are sending letters demanding that a definite stand be taken on these amendments.

The assembled delegates were welcomed on Saturday at 1 p. m. at tea given by the ladies of Englewood. The program began at 2 o'clock with the welcome address by Miss Gladys McDonald, retiring president of the association. This was followed by the presentation of the conference topic—"The Negro Student in the World of Facts"—by Francis Bowen, master of arts from Columbia and chairman of the conference committee.

The discussion began by considering what is expected of the educated Negro as a Negro and as a human being. A consideration of the ideal of service to the race was the salient point in this discussion which was heartily participated in by many of the delegates including A. Philip Randolph, editor of the Messenger, and Frank Crosswaith of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

"Interest group" discussions were held at 4 o'clock to consider: (1) What the Negro is actually doing in science, (2) in civic affairs, (3) in service to the race, (4) in art and (1) in economics.

The findings of these interest groups showed that in the realm of science there were not enough trained Negroes to fill available positions; in civic affairs and economics, the tendency of the Negro student was to be an enterpreneur rather than create business organizations that benefit the greatest number; in service to the race, the Negro student was making a distinct contribution through such organizations as the Urban League, the N. A. A. C. P. and the increased tendency of Negro students to train themselves to enter the field of social service; in civic affairs, the chief need of the Negro student was training and interest in community activities.

This discussion was followed by dinner and dancing in Englewood's community center directed by Miss Ethel McGee. Later in the evening Miss Elise Johnson entertained a few of the delegates at a party at her home in Newark.

Sunday morning brought many new delegates from New York and nearby places, who included among their group summer students from Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and many other cities.

Beginning at 11:30 a. m. the topic "What factors Control the Negro Student's Achievement," under the leadership of Harcourt A. Tynes, master of arts of Columbia and teacher in New York City public schools, was considered. During this discussion there was a division of opinion as to whether the arts and the spiritual aspects of life rather than the economic and political aspects form the basis for the success of the Negro college student in the world of facts.

Under the leadership of Noel Chambers of the College of the City of New York the conference continued the discussion by analyzing the topic, "How the Negro May Become Master of the Situation."

The group decided that the masses should be educated to an appreciation of the values of having educated leaders to bridge the gulf between classes. It was also suggested that the Negro should develop a distinct racial philosophy to preserve his distinct racial individuality.

The conference adjourned at 8 p. m., and most of the delegates returned to New York City.

The Intercollegiate Association, organized in 1923 by Mrs. Mabel Bickford-Jenkins, has for its aims: To foster students' fellowship and aid in the adjustment of the student to the community; to co-operate, if possible, with organizations whose aims are agreeable to the association and to encourage and promote sincere and efficient leadership in the field of science, art, education, politics, religion, finance and commerce.

The new officers of the association are: Miss W. Lucile Spence, master of arts from Columbia University and New York City school teacher, president; Llewellyn A. Wise, New York University, vice-president and chairman of the council; Miss Hilda Stoute, Columbia University and teacher in New York City, secretary, and Mrs. Anna M. Duncan of Louisville, Ky., Teachers' Training School, treasurer.

Among those present from New York University were: Andrew Burris, Theodore S. Botts, Miss Ida Jones, Lenner Woods, Cleveland D Allen, Llewellyn A. Wise, Miss Rosalie Moore, Miss Helen Tynes and Mrs. Helen Hansberry.

From Columbia were: Miss Lucile Spence, Miss Marion Atkins, Atty F. D. Johnson, Miss Naomi Rushing, Paul J. Singleton, J. C. Ballard W. J. Gordon, Francis Bowen, Miss Gladys Foulkes Miss Litleria W Many and Harcourt Tynes.

Also Miss Roberta Hansberry Teachers' Training; Milbcard Kirnon, M. A. Thomas, Cornell; B. K Armstrong, Indiana University; Miss C. Thrift, Virginia State College; Miss Francis Gunner, Howard; Dr. S. Lewis Nolker, Meharry; Miss C. McCard, Miss Ethel McGhee Oberlin; Miss Janet Smith, Mrs Ethel Fowler, Miss May Bernard Ira Reid, University of Pennsylvania; Miss Edith Jenkins, Luther Berry, Miss Louise Thompson, Miss Marion Cuthbert, C. M. Hall, Tuskegee; M. Edwards, Henry Ryan, M Raleigh, Mrs. Anna Mae Duncan Miss M. Carter, H. Tulkes.

Also Dr. Nathaniel Dett, Oberlin Myron E. Wright, Northwestern Noel Chambers and Miss Glady Foulkes, City College of New York J. D. Johnson, George E. Hal Howard; Everett Colbert, Ohi State; Mrs. Rose Tomkin, Edwar Waters, Fitzgerald Philips, Fordham Miss Josephine Campbell, Hunter Augustus G. Dill, Harvard; H. Wil iams, W. S. Yerby and J. Kearse

Education - 1928

Kentucky

Colleges.

NEWS-DEMOCRAT
PADUCAH, KY.

JAN 7 1928

committee understood him to spell it "balija" as appeared in the documents.

Another hearing was called for tomorrow afternoon.

To Ask $277,000 for Negro College Here

D. H. Anderson, president of the West Kentucky Industrial college, state normal for the colored, left last night for Frankfort, to go before the budget committee of the general assembly in behalf of a request for $277,000 to be used in building a girls' dormitory, administration building and other buildings for the school.

Education - 1928

Colleges.

Massachusetts.

WORKING STUDENTS

OF DAY students attending Boston University during the school year 1926-27 about 25 per cent. supported themselves entirely by their own work. Ten per cent. earned three-fourths of their expenses, 12 per cent. one-half, and 14 per cent. one-quarter of their expenses.

Education - 1928

Colleges.

6

Mississippi.

Greenville, Miss., Times
Friday, March 30, 1928

LAND OFFERED TO NEGRO SCHOOL BY MRS. KATE ARCHER

Howe-Roger Williams College Is Offered Choice Of Two Additional Sites, Making Five From Which To Choose.—Offers Factory Site.

Mrs. Kate C. Archer, who owns considerable land in Greenville and surrounding the city, today offered choices of two free 20-acre tracts of land if the Howe Roger Williams College for negroes would locate here. Choices of one of three tracts have already been offered to the negro institution, and Mrs. Archer's offer for the selection of one of two sites brings the number to 5 for the negro school's committee to select from.

Mrs. Archer said this morning that one of her 20-acre tracts that would be offered to the school to locate here was on the Warfield Ferry Road, just out of Greenville, while another was located on Hughes street, just outside the city limits, and not far off Main Street in East Greenville. Both would make good locations for the colored institution.

An offer of a free tract of land to any factory that will locate in Greenville still remains, Mrs. Archer said. This offer was made many months ago.

Education—1929

Missouri

Colleges.

LAW SCHOOL FOR LINCOLN U.

—o—

Commencement Speaker Is Bishop R. E. Jones

—o—

JEFFERSON CITY.—At a meeting of the board of curators Monday afternoon, all seven members of the board were present and unanimously adopted a resolution prepared and presented by Freeman L. Martin, member of the board, from St. Louis, to establish a college of law for Lincoln university, beginning September, 1929. The board agreed to seek appropriation for the erection of a new building for the law school, gymnasium and science departments. It was the unanimous sentiment of the board for Lincoln university to be raised to the standing of the state university at Columbia, as fast as time and money would permit and for the colored people of the state to be given all reasonable and adequate facilities for higher education and equal to the white children.

Bishop Jones to Speak

May 31 is commencement day and the Rt. Rev. R. E. Jones, bishop of the Louisiana diocese of the Methodist Episcopal church, has been selected as the commencement orator for the largest graduating class in the history of the school. Gov. Baker and many other high state officials as well as prominent people of both races throughout the state will be in attendance to witness one of the finest commencement exercises in the history of the institution.

Name Faculty

The following officers, teachers and employees were appointed for the ensuing year: Duke Diggs, business manager; Virgil E. Williams, registrar; L. Anthony, librarian; L. F. Bate, chemistry; S. F. Collins, education; S. A. Brown, English; E. E. Jones, biology; W. S. Savage, history; L. S. Curtis, economics; N. P. Barksdale, French; T. H. Miles, mathematics; C. F. Heriold, manual training; A. L. Hammons, agriculture; J. W. Damel, science; I. C. Tull, mathematics; R. K. Fox, education; M. C. Spears, commercial; M. E. Allen, latin and history; E. M. Probst, English; J. D. Parks, art; M. H. Ford, music; E. W. Pepsico, home economics; M. T. Williams, band and orchestra; J. W. Pryor, machine shop; G. R. Collins, athletic and supervisor of men; R. E. Muckelroy, assistant music; W. H. Brady, secretary to the president; O. Nolley, training school; M. E. Wilkins, home economics; A. M. Schweich, steward; Irene Heron, nurse; Mrs. C. B. Carrion, Mrs. Ida Hill, Mrs. Julie Morrison, Mrs. Ida King, matrons.

$75,000 GIFT TO WESTERN COLLEGE MADE

School Must Raise $25,000 to Receive Money of Unnamed Donor

ST. LOUIS — It became known a few days ago during the annual sessions of the Antioch district association which is convening with the Southern Mission Baptist church that Western college had been given $75,000 on condition that it raise $25,000 to help Christian education at this well-known institution.

President C. Lopez McAllister, who has withheld the name of the donor for several months, announced the gift and the giver to a group of pastors here who are directly interested in pushing the twenty-five thousand dollar campaign t oa successful end. The campaign is scheduled to close during the annual sessions of the Missouri Baptist convention which convenes at Fulton in October.

The college will open on Monday, September 10 with the largest enrollment in its history.

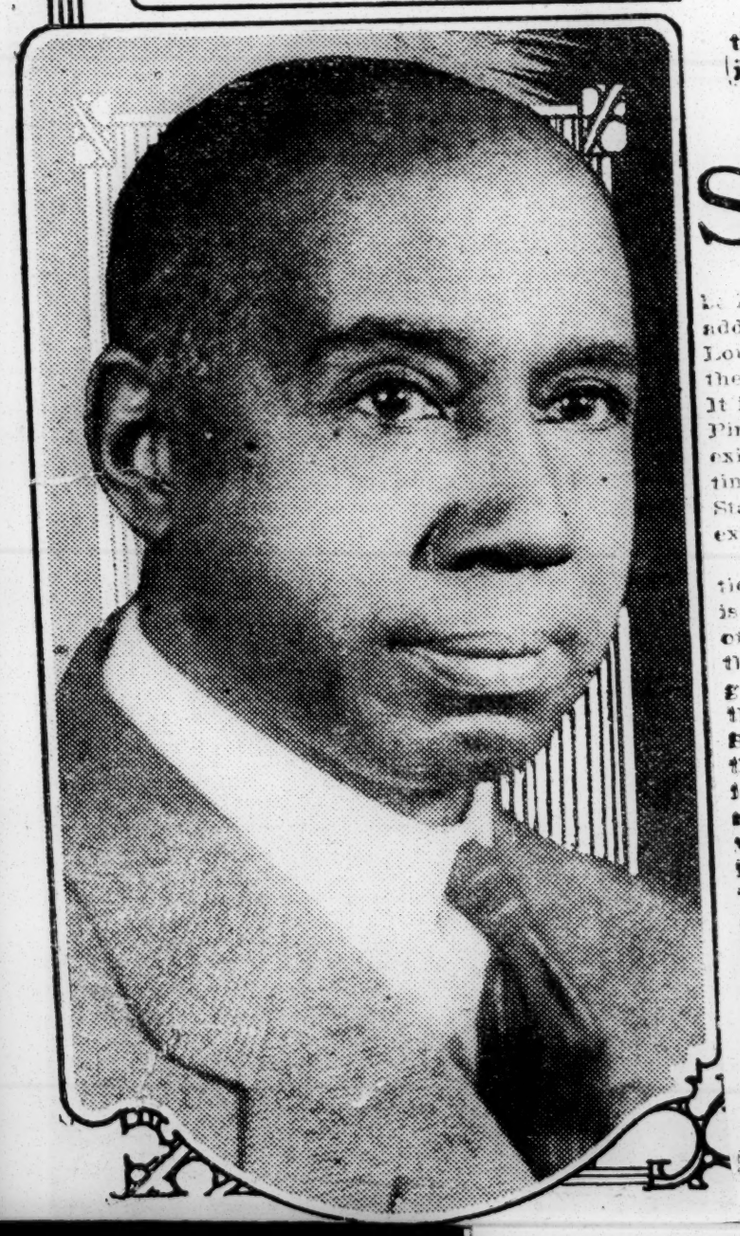
Education - 1928

Colleges.

Missouri.

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
ST. LOUIS, MO.
FEB 12 1928

St. Louis NEGROES Are Working Without Pay to Found Douglass University



Freeman L. Martin, who supplied the suggestion that the institution should be a standard university, is dean of the College of Law. - Ellis Photo.

By Globe-Democrat Staff Writer.

SUPPOSE, Mr. St. Louisan, a visitor to the city should approach you and ask to be directed to Douglass University. The probability is that you would tell him that he must be mistaken in the name of the school and add that there is no such institution in St. Louis. In that you would be in error, for there is a Douglass University in St. Louis. It is a Negro university, is located at 2803 Pine street and is in the second year of its existence. The institution bears the distinction of being one of two in the United States that offers a complete law course exclusively for members of the black race.

Douglass University is a novel institution for another reason and that is that it is operated virtually without expense. Its officers and professors receive no pay and the quarters in which it is operated are gratis. Most taxpayers and particularly those citizens who have served in the State Legislature and are familiar with the biennial fight waged over the mounting appropriations for the conduct of Missouri's educational institutions, may marvel at a situation like that. But for Douglass University there are no appropriations from the public revenues and there are no large endowment funds from which the school may draw.

The secret is that some two dozen St. Louis Negroes, devoutly interested in the welfare and progress of their race, are sacrificing a great deal of their time and some of their money that the university may get a start. Some of them are devoting as much as three hours each evening, for so far classes are being conducted at night, to teaching, all without hope of remuneration. They not only are giving [illegible] ly of their time, but are out at least the expenses of their transportation to and from the school.

The university came into existence in January, 1927. At first only the College of Law was established. Eight students enrolled for the initial semester. Since then three other colleges have been established, a College of Theology, a College of Business and a College of Music. There are now 37 students, of whom 12 are taking the law course, 12 the theology course, 8 the music course and 5 the business course.

If the university ever blossoms into a recognized and successful institution of learning, as its promoters hope it will, to two men probably will go the credit of being its founders. They likely will share the honors of father of the university. They are Freeman L. Martin, an attorney who recently was appointed by Gov. Baker to the Board of Curators of Lincoln University at Jefferson City, and F. E. Bowles, former principal of Lincoln High School in East St. Louis and a member of the recent Missouri Constitutional Convention. Both are widely-known leaders in the affairs of their race.

Started Work on Plan In Fall of 1926

The part of the idea that was evolved by Bowles was that a Negro college of some sort should be established in St. Louis. To this Martin contributed the thought that it should be a regular university patterned after those already in existence. It was in the fall of 1926 that Bowles first set to work to bring his idea to fruition. He called a meeting of prominent Negroes at his home to talk over the proposition. Bowles was of the opinion that perhaps it would be best if a correspondence school for Negroes should be founded. He named a committee to devolve a plan and scope and made Martin chairman.

Martin proposed to the committee that they establish a university with the various branches of learning as are offered by the University of Missouri, St. Louis and Washington Universities. His suggestion met with favor by other members of the committee and they made a report to Bowles. The report was adopted by the entire body and Douglass University was organized, with Bowles as president and Martin as dean of the College of Law.

To Martin was delegated the task of obtaining a charter for the university. He obtained a copy of the articles of incorporation of Washington University and virtually copied them. He applied to the Secretary of State for incorporation and a charter was issued to Douglass University in October, 1926.

The next task which confronted the organizers of the new university was to find quarters. The corporation had no money and, of course, could pay no rent. Among the directors chosen was A. C. Maclin, president of the St. Louis Underwriters Corporation and the Standard Life Insurance Company. These concerns occupied offices on the first floor of a large, gray stone residence at 2803 Pine street. Maclin offered the second floor of the building to the university for class rooms and offices and his offer was accepted.

It was in this building then that the College of Law of Douglass University opened its doors in January, 1927. Including Martin, who, in addition to serving as dean, also is a teacher, there are seven members of the faculty. The others are: Joseph L. McLemore, J. H. Roberts, Frank S. Bledsoe, Silas E. Garner and DeWitte T. Lawson. All possess bachelor of law degrees from recognized universities. Martin is a graduate of Kansas University, McLemore of New York City University, Roberts of John Marshall University at Chicago, Bledsoe of Howard University at Washington, D. C.; Garner of Walden University at Nashville, Tenn., and Lawson of the

University of Nebraska. They are seven of the twenty-six Negro lawyers practicing in St. Louis.

Only the College of Law was operated the first semester. Last September the other three departments were added. Others may be added from time to time. Martin explained that Douglass University is empowered to offer all the courses offered by Washington University, since the two charters are similar.

The College of Business, of which Ferne E. Taylor is the director, offers a senior course of four years and a junior course of two years. The junior course is designed to train students to become stenographers, typists, filing clerks, teachers of business, office managers, office clerks, bookkeepers and private secretaries.

The six members of the faculty of the College of Music also hold degrees from standard universities. C. Spencer Tocus, the dean, is a graduate of Ohio State University. Included in the list are Eugene S. Perry, a graduate of the University of Kansas, and Daisy O. Westbrook, a graduate of the Washington Conservatory of Music.

Floyd Grant Snelson, who holds both a Master of Arts and a Doctor of Theology degree, is dean of the College of Theology. The faculty of five members includes Miss Hardy Verdell Haywood, a graduate of Wilberforce University at Xenia, Ohio. The purpose of the theology course is set forth in the following extract from the university bulletin:

"During the last fifty years or so there has been astonishing progress in the sciences, in the arts, in inventions and in the spread of general intelligence. But, with this progress, we have been ushered into a 'jazz age,' a period in which for the most part all else is subordinated to alleged pleasure, a period of destructive criticism and a period of the idolatrous worship of the god of materialism.

Ministers Today Need Old-Fashioned Faith

"Such a condition is a call to strong men to enter the ministry as strongly prepared as possible to wage an intense and continuous battle against the forces of destruction. The minister of today must have faith and zeal in the old-fashioned way, but he must have also knowledge in a new-fashioned way in order that he may be able to meet the opposition with his own weapons and to defeat him on his chosen ground.

"Douglass University believes in religion as the basis and essence of all natural and proper human relations and as the only effective remedy for the threatening tendencies of our time. So we have prepared a course in theology, believing it adequate to the general end that those who pursue it earnestly will be afforded the basis for sustaining faith and constructive work. The course will give the students a view of the entire field of theology as usually presented, and it will include, in addition, a number of other subjects which experience has proved to be necessary to the present-day minister."

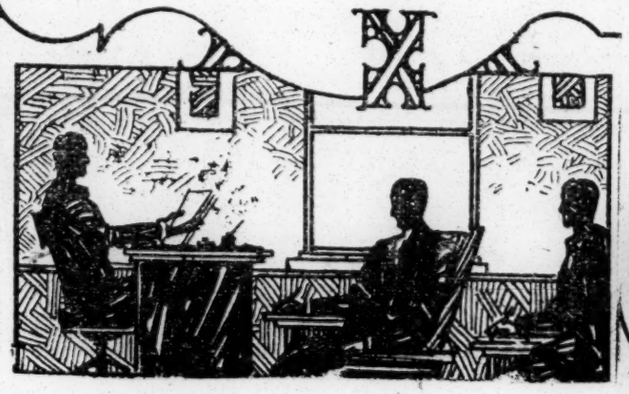
And so it is that Douglass University has had an humble beginning. But its founders hope that its status in the field of learning will not always be an humble one. For it they have high hopes. They dream of it flowering into a successful institution of higher learning that will fill what they declare has been a long-felt need. They believe St. Louis is an ideal location for a Negro university, that such an institution located here will be able to serve the entire country. They point to the fact that outside of Howard University at Washington, D. C., Douglass University is the only institution offering a law course exclusively for Negroes.

The school's directors already are at work upon a plan to enlarge the institution. As soon as they have acquired a building, or at least taken an option on one, promoters of Douglass University propose to initiate a plan to place the institution upon a firm foundation. If an endowment fund is raised and the institution enlarged, there will be a pecuniary reward for the officers and teachers, but as things are now they must continue to give of their time and money without chance of receiving pay.

The founders of the university found inspiration for the name in the career of Frederick Douglass, famous Negro orator and journalist. The Americana Encyclopedia contains the following account of him:

"American lecturer and journalist, the son of a Negro slave; born, Tuckahoe, Md., February, 1817; died Washington, D. C., February 20, 1895. Although his father was a white man, he was, according to the law, reared as a slave. In 1832 he was purchased by a Baltimore shipbuilder, but made his escape in 1838. As he had taught himself to read and write and showed talent as an orator, he was employed by the Anti-Slavery Society as one of their lecturers. In 1845 he published his autobiography and afterward made a successful lecturing tour in England. In 1870 he started a journal entitled 'The New National Era'; in 1871 he was appointed secretary of the commission to Santo Domingo; in 1872, presidential elector; in 1877, Marshal for the District of Columbia, the Commissioner of Deeds for that district in 1889, and United States Minister to Haiti."

This new Institution, already in its second year with 37 students in an old residence at 2803 Pine street, has colleges of law, business, music and theology and is making preparations for a permanent home.



B. F. Bowles, who furnished the first inspiration for the university and was chosen its president.

Home of Douglass University, an institution exclusively for Negroes, at 2803 Pine St.
—Globe-Democrat Staff Photo.

Education - 1928.

Colleges.

Tuskegee, Ala., Negro

JAN 5 1928

NEW CHAIRMAN TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE N. E. A. RELATIONS

Steps have been taken to make a closer connection between Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and the National Education Associaation in the Appointment of Dr. W. T. B. Williams as Committee Chairman on N. E. A. relations. J. W. Crabtree, Secretary of the National Association who provides this information for us considers that the institution is fortunate in having as its Committee Chairman one who is not only a constructive thinker and leader, but one of exceptionally high standing in the profession. The Chairman will be informed as to the policies and activities of the Association who will, in turn call the attention of the faculty to important matters.

Every college and university has been requested to appoint a representative and more than half of them have already complied with the request. Secretary Crabtree expects great results from this plan. He declares that the college is now the weakest link in the organized profession. While college professors have been devoted and loyal to their technical groups, they have not, as a rule, been greatly interested in problems relating to the larger fraternal welfare. He gives this as one of the reasons why colleges have been so slow in readjusting salaries to meet increased costs and new conditions.

College instructors receive the lowest pay in the profession in proportion to the type of service to be rendered. The Association urges better salaries for instructors and professors and better instruction in the Freshman and Sophomore years. The Secretary predicts that within a few years, college faculties will be among the leaders at work on the problems of the profession, and that the college will be a more vital force in shaping the policies of the Association. He thinks the local institution will lead the way.

National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars.

Education - 1928

Colleges

Deans and Registrars In Negro Schools To Meet At Fisk University

Nashville, Tenn.—The third annual conference of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools will be held at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., March 1-3. This organization is making a study of the curricula in Negro colleges in order to determine how best to adapt them to the needs of students.

The following institutions are members: A. and I. State College and Fisk University, Nashville; Hampton Institute; Howard University, J. C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.; Knoxville College, Morehouse College, Atlanta; Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N. C.; North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, Meharry Medical College, Nashville; A. and T. College, Greensboro, Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.; Clark University, Atlanta; Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; Livingstone College, Salisbuy, N. C.; Praire View State N. & I. College, Texas; Shaw University, Petersburg; Winston-Salem Teachers College, N. C.; Bricks Junior College, N. C.; Spelman College, Atlanta, Florida; A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.; Morris Brown University, Atlanta; Allen University, Columbia; St. Augustine College, Raleigh; Tuskegee Institute, Morris College, Sumpter, S. C.; Swift Memorial College, Rogersville, Tenn.; Kittrell College, N. C.; State Normal School, Elizabeth City, N. C.; State Normal School, Fayetteville, N. C.; Selma University, Selma, Ala.; Payne University, Selma, Ala.; New Orleans University; Barber College for Women, Amiston, Ala.; Americus Institute, Americus, Ga.; A. & M. Institute, Normal, Ala.; M. and I. College, Holly Springs, Miss.; For Valley A. & I. School, Ga.; Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Ala. Edward Waters College, Jacksonville; Simmons University, Louisville, Ky.; Atlanta University and Bishop College, Marshall, Texas.

Officers are T. E. McKinney, president; Ambrose Caliver, 1st vice-president; B. W. Doyle, 2nd vice-president; R. O'Hara Lanier, secretary; R. E. Clement, assistant secretary and A. J. Neely, treasurer.

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.
FEB 29 1928

NEGRO DEANS AND REGISTRARS TO MEET

Representatives of Fifty Schools to Attend Sessions at Fisk.

The third annual conference of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro schools will be held at Fisk university on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Representatives of more than fifty Negro schools are expected to attend.

Problems of curriculum, personnel and of the liberal arts colleges will be discussed and Dr. Ben W. Frazier, representative of the United States Bureau of Education, will be one of the principal speakers.

The local committee on arrangements, composed of Dean Ambrose Calover of Fisk, chairman; Registrar W. W. Lawson of the Tennessee State College; Acting Registrar Theresa Birch of Fisk; and Prof. B. W. Doyle of Fisk has arranged a suitable program for the conference.

At the meeting to be held Friday morning at 8 o'clock in Fisk memorial chaped President Thomas Elsa Jones of Fisk will speak on the liberal arts college in American life. Other speakers will be President W. J. Hale of the A. & I. State College and Dr. Frazier. Dean T. E. McKinney, president of the association, will preside.

PRAIRIE VIEW TO GET NEXT MEETING OF NEGRO COLLEGE DEANS

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 22—Special—The executve committee of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools recently met in Atlanta for the purpose of completing arrangements for the fothcoming annual meeting and in order to plan for the continuation of a study of college administrative problems as they relate to the deans and regstrars of these institutions which was begun two years ago. The meeting was held at Clark University and the officers attending were Dean Ambrose Caliver of Fisk University, president; and Dean J. P. Brawley of Clark, treasurer. In keeping with the custom and by the authority granted him by the constitution, President Caliver invited the following school officers to attend the committee meeting: Dean T. E. McKinney of A. and T. College, organizer and former president of the Association; Dean R. O. Lanier of Florida A. and M. College, former secretary; Registrar Mauriee Thomas of Clark University and Dean J. P. Whittaker of Atlana university.

It is proposed that a continuation of the extensive curricula study which was begun last year be made, with a view to securing a picture of what actually exists in the four types of our colleges today, namely, the Agricultural and Technical colleges, the Junior colleges, the Liberal Arts college and the teacher training instituions. The registrar's office which has charge of the records and personnel accounting was considered as the chief source of statistical information, consequently a study is proposed which is designed to show the various types of data that should be made available and the best means of presenting such data in tabular and graphic form. In addition there is planned a more extended study of the various standardized forms that should be used in the registrar's office for the purpose of gathering, recording, and transferring the records of students.

Personnel work, which is one of the more recent innovations in college administration, will also come in for its share of attention through a study of orientation courses and intelligence and achievement testing.

According to Dean Caliver, the president, and the other members attending the executive meeting the next session of th Association to be held at Prairie View College will be the most interesting and helpful of any in the history of the Association. In keeping with the custom, every discussion or paper that is presented and every conclusion reached will be based on facts and objective data, gathered and analyzed according to the most thorough and scientific manner. It is hoped by this means to make the finding of the various persons who partieipated or the program permanently valuable, both to the Association and the general field of collegiate education.

The membership of the Association is composed of more than 50 of the Negro colleges. Among this number practically all of the better institutions are included. The main purpose of the Association is professional in nature, having as its specific aims the collection and dissemination of facts that are of common interest and helpfulness to all concerned, and an inculcation of the scientific spirit into the administrative officers of Negro colleges in the performance of their various functions and duties. Furthermore, it is the desire that this association in addition to having ends it itself, shall serve as a sort of connecting link in what should be a general and continuous educational process and development for the Negro youth. To this end it is proposed to form a cooperative program both with the secondary schools and the professional and graduate schools. The organization welcomes into its membership all institutions that are doing at least 2 years of college work and that desire to participate in a cooperative program of educational advancement.

REGISTRARS AND DEANS IN NEGRO COLLEGES CONFER

Arrange Plans For Next Meeting To Be Held At Prairie View

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A Recent Innovation

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Education - 1928

Colleges

National Association of College Women

COLLEGE WOMEN IN SESSION HERE

The regular fall meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of College Women was held in Washington, D.C. on Saturday, October 27, in the office of the national president, Miss Lucy D. Slowe, dean of women of Howard University. Those present at the meeting were: Miss Slowe, president; Miss Juanita P. Howard, recording secretary; Miss Carrie E. S. Lee, corresponding secretary; Miss Gaca Coleman, chairman of the committee of recognition of colleges; Miss Sadie I. Daniel, elected member of the executive committee; Mrs. Esther Popel Shaw, publicity chairman.

After a consideration of the problems and policies of the association, the committee outlined the major activities for the year, 1928-29, as follows:

1. The strengthening of branch organizations already in existence.
2. The fostering of new branches in the communities where college women are not yet organized.
3. Arousing general interest in bettering of living conditions for Negro women in colleges throughout the country, and
4. Looking into library facilities for colored students generally, but esperially in the southern sectior of this country.

The N.A.C.W. was launched ir this city in April, 1922, and under the leadership of Dean Slowe and her co-workers it is steadily becoming a factor in educational circles

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The N. A. A. C. P. was launched in Washington, D. C., in April, 1922, and under the leadership of Dean Slowe and her co-workers, it is steadily becoming a powerful factor in educational circles

Committee of College Women in Session

By ESTHER POPEL-SHAW

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4. Looking into library facilities for colored students generally, but especially

Education – 1928

New Jersey

Colleges.

Negro Graduates Upsala College, Swedish School

Former Texan, Bishop College Product, First Race Man To Complete Course In East Orange Institution of Learning —Exempted From Final Examinations—Valedictorian of Class Composed of 33 White Students.

East Orange, N. J.—Showing that indomitable spirit which has made Texans famous all over the country, Rev. C. M. Long, pastor, Calvary Baptist Church of this city, has the unique distinction of not only being the first colored graduate of Upsala Swedish Lutheran College of East Orange, but in receiving his degree of bachelor of arts in philosophy and social sciences, the reverend led his white classmates in scholastic work, being exempted from final examinations and also carrying off the highest honors.

Rev. Long, formerly a resident of Texas and graduate of Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, where he finished the normal and journalistic courses in 1908, plans to enter Drew or New York University next fall for his master's degree. During his study at Upsala the minister has created profound respect for the black race among faculty, students and community.

Enters Upsala January 1926

Having established his residence in East Orange, N. J., September, 1925, Rev. Long began immediately to plan for further study. With the opening of the spring semester, he launched upon the course which was calculated to lead to the realization of a burning desire which had made him restless for years—the course which was also to bring honor to his people. He found in Upsala College a high intellectual atmosphere, and a thoroughness of organization and class-room work which are characteristic of the Lutheran Church. To these rigid but happy conditions he at once sought to adjust himself, and within a few months gave evidence that he was no mean contender in the race for knowledge, but was one with whom the school would eventually have to reckon.

During the following school year, 1926-27, he was placed upon the discipline committee as the only Negro member, where he still remains, and to him gravitated the responsibility of dean of the other sixteen members of his race who were then enrolled as students of Upsala. In this position he guarded well every right of his people, whether in the matter of scholarship, athletics or discipline. For these reasons, and because of his ability as a peacemaker between all conflicting interests which involved his people, his departure from the college is generally regretted by both faculty and students. He has won for himself a general esteem as great as that enjoyed by any member of the faculty or student body, regardless of color.

At the opening of the fall semester of 1927, it was freely predicted by faculty members that Rev. Long would graduate in the spring of 1928 at the head of his class, which indeed was to prove to be a new experience for the school. Yet, when the final averages were taken, and it became a fact that a Negro pastor had outdistanced his white brothers and sisters in pure scholarship, not only was the faculty big and honest enough to bestow honor where it was due, but so well had Rev. Long done his work, that it was practically the unanimous desire of the entire graduating class and college that he also be chosen by his class as "class prophet" for class night exercises, June 4.

Graduating Exercises Held

The stage for graduation was set Wednesday, June 6, at 10:00 a. m. in the open, upon the spacious, beautiful college campus. Amid the great throng of whites and blacks who gathered there, sat Mrs. Long and her children in reserved seats. They were there to see and to rejoice with many members and friends of Rev. Long's church. Addresses and music stirred that great throng to tense emotions, but when the graduating class, consisting of 33 stalwart sons and daughters from several races and countries—from China, Scandinavia, Central Europe, America and other corners of the earth, and led in scholarship by the Rev. Long, holding high above all the banner of black men—filed across the platform to receive degrees, there broke forth a thunderous applause which could not contain itself. It was a great occasion, for a Negro minister had once more made history and paved the way for his people. Rev. Long expects to enter Drew University or New York University next fall to receive his master's degree next spring.

High Points In His Life

Rev. Long was born in Texas, 1888, lived largely in the Middle West, including Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. He graduated from Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, 1908; graduated from Virginia Union University School of Theology, 1912; served several years as pastor of Third Baptist Church, Hampton, Va.; First Baptist Church, Charlottesville, Va.; Bank Street Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va., where he left a lasting impression due to his efforts to help secure the present $500,000 Negro high school. Due largely to his craving to further improve himself, he resigned the work in favor of his present charge in East Orange. Here, too, he has wrought well in religious and social work. Finding his church field almost a hopeless case with less than 100 members, in the fall of 1925, he has been able to so vitalize and reconstruct his work that it stands today the equal of many churches three times its size in membership. An evidence of this truth is seen in the fact that on last Tuesday night his church, directed by Mrs. J. M. Tilden, treated the public to a "flower tournament" in the auditorium of the high school, 1500 people paying $800 to enter. The church has only 450 members. In recognition of his worth in any community, Rev. Long's ministry is constantly sought for different fields. Last summer he was honored with a call to the pastorate of the great Second Baptist Church, Richmond, Va. Recently, he has been offered the chair of religious director at Bishop College, Marshall, Texas. He has also been urged to accept the pulpit of another one of our best churches in the East. His many friends congratulate and rejoice with him over his success and genuine desire to serve humanity. His splendid church people held recognition program for Friday night, on which appeared many of the leading business and professional lights of North Jersey.

North Carolina.

Education—Negro Colleges.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.
FEB 2 192[illegible]

ST. AUGUSTINE'S BECOMES COLLEGE; BUILDING PLANS

Board Of Trustees Meeting Here Vote For Changes

NEW STRUCTURES

Building Program Which Is To Be Pushed Involves Expenditures Of $120,000

The name of St. Augustine School has been changed to St. Augustine College and the institution will give a four-year college course as part of its work. This action was taken at a meeting of the board of trustees held at the school here, and the announcement made by President Edgar H. Goold Thursday.

A building program, which is to be pushed, calls for the erection of a new dining hall and Domestic Science Building and an additional dormitory for girls. The total cost of the buildings will be in the neighborhood of $120,000.

Chartered In 1867

St. Augustine's was originally chartered as St. Augustine's Normal School and Collegiate Institute in 1867. The Articles of Incorporation were signed by Governor Jonathan Worth, and his Secretary, William H. Bagley. Among the incorporators were such prominent North Carolinians as Bishop Thomas Atkinson, of North Carolina, Rev. R. T. Mason, Rector of Christ Church, Raleigh, General William Ruffin Cox, Dr. Kemp Battle, President of the University of North Carolina, Rev. Joseph B. Cheshire, father of Bishop Cheshire, of North Carolina, Dr. Aldert Smedes, founder of St. Mary's School, Mr. John Wilkes, of Charlotte, and Richard H. Smith, of Scotland Neck.

St. Augustine's is now an accredited Junior College, so that with the addition of two years of College work full College rank will be attained.

Expansion Plans

The institution is the oldest of a number conducted for negro education in various parts of the South under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. The Church authorities plan to make St. Augustine's the capstone of its negro educational system. Connected with it already are St. Agnes Hospital, with its Training School for Nurses, and the Bishop Tuttle Training School for religious and social service workers. The annual enrollment is between four and five hundred.

The dining hall will be called the Cheshire Building in honor of Bishop Cheshire, of North Carolina, who has been President of the board of trustees for over thirty years, and whose father was one of the incorporators of the college. The girls' dormitory will be named the Delany Building in honor of the wife of Suffragan Bishop Delany, who last year retired after practically fifty years of connection with the institution, first as student, and then as matron and teacher.

FIRST GRADUATE BISHOP TUTTLE TRAINING SCHOOL

Raleigh, N. C., March 12—Mrs. Jacob Hayes, the first graduate of the Bishop Tuttle Training School for religious and social workers, a few days ago received her diploma in recognition of two years work in the school and one year of successful service after graduation. Mrs. Hayes is employed as secretary of the Travellers Aid Society, which is supported by the Negro Welfare Chest of Raleigh. Her work in this capacity has the hearty commendation of the community and of the railroad officials. At the conferring of the diploma there were present Miss Grace Lindley of New York, Mrs. T. W. Beckett of Raleigh, widow of a former governor of the state, other members of the advisory board of the school, and a large number of Mrs. Hayes friends.

The Bishop Tuttle Training School was established two years ago as a national center for the training of young colored women in religious work. Two years of junior college or its equivalent are required for admission, and the course covers two years of training in the social sciences, psychology, Bible study, church and community organization, religious education and home management. The institution has a faculty of seven, headed by Miss Bertha Richards, the dean. It is conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church and is affiliated with St. Augustine' College, this city.

NORTHWESTERN CANCELS DEBATE AT SHAW UNIV.

First Dixie Interracial Debate Is Called Off At The Last Moment

AFRO BREAKS NEWS TO N. W. UNIV. PRESIDENT

Cancellation Based On Request Of Southern Alumni, He Wires

"No reason has been given for the cancellation of the Shaw-Northwestern University interracial debate" scheduled for last week, President J. L. Peacock, white, of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C. wired the AFRO-AMERICAN, Tuesday.

The contest between the white debaters from the great mid-west university, at Chicago, and the team of Shaw debaters, was to have been the first interracial debate of its kind in the South and the announcement created widespread interest.

Preparations for the debate went on despite the objection of local whites, who raised the issue of social equality because a white university team was debating with colored college men on the same platform.

President Peacock's telegram set at rest campus rumors to the effect that he, himself, had cancelled the debate because he feared to provoke the opposition of local whites.

Scott Wires AFRO

Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, just outside of Chicago has a [illegible] white student body numbering 4,993 and 644 teachers.

Walter H. Scott, governing official there, sent the AFRO the following wire, Tuesday:

"Cancellation with Shaw first drawn to my attention by your wire. Action based on request of southern alumni."

Shaw University

Shaw University is a collegiate and theological institution supported by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. There are 300 students and a mixed faculty of 25.

It was founded by a white union veteran of the Civil War and named for Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, white, celebrated commander of the 54th Mass. Infantry of Colored Volunteers.

Shaw To Share In National Campaign For Negro Education

Northern Baptist Convention American Baptist Mission Society, the General Education Board, and Philanthropists Cooperating.

Union Reformer 9-29-28

(By Wm. C. Craver)

Shaw University, guided by the president and Board of Trustees, in cooperation with the alumni, the Baptist forces of North Carolina and friends, is about to share in what bids fair to be the largest effort ever put forth by its general agencies in behalf of Negro education. More than a dozen institutions directly under the supervision of the American Baptist Home Mission Society are to be participants. Among the more outstanding are: Shaw, Morehouse, Bishop, Union, and Benedict. The united goals will approximate $8,000,000. The funds will be used in increasing endowments, general equipment, and especially in meeting modern standards of education in personnel, laboratory, and library. The General Education Board and other foundations are encouraging the entire project. In order that Shaw University might obtain her full quota and share fully in this forward-looking program, the Board of Trustees has employed William Curtis Craver a graduate of the institution, formerly a professor, and lately national college secretary of the Council of Young Men's Christian Associations, to become the first field secretary and financial agent in this Nation-wide effort for the university.

WILLIAM CURTIS CRAVER
Field Secretary for Shaw University

NEW STUDENTS TO BE WELCOMED TO SHAW

The following card has been sent out to prospective students at Shaw University:

Sept. 10, 1928.

Dear Friend:—The fellows of the Y. M. C. A. have just learned you are coming to Shaw as a new student. If you will drop a card to either of us signing below, we will be happy to meet you at the train and introduce you to the campus and all the folks there. We welcome you and shall expect a word from you immediately.

WM. C. CRAVER,
Executive Secretary.

S. L. PARHAM, Jr., Prest.
Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.

Women Admitted To A. and T. College

Outlook For 1928 Is Brightest In Years; Record Opening On 17th

GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 13.—A & T. College, an "A" grade institution with a faculty warranting this rating, is dressing up for its fall session which will open September 17. The campus after undergoing a series of beauty treatment at the hands of landscape architects together with the improvements made in the buildings will present a splendid setting

for the initial start of the 1928-29 scholastic year. Enlarged physical equipment will permit the college to carry out ambitious plans which were impossible before this year.

Girls Will Be Admitted

Even more important than the setting itself will be the appearance of women as students at the college. North dormitory has been remodeled and put into repair in order to furnish accommodations for the gentler sex who desire to lodge on the campus. President Bluford announces that many applicants have expressed the desire to seek admission to the college. This information is quite gratifying to the supporters of the local Negro institution.

This promises to be the greatest year from the standpoint of numbers. There are several reasons for this prediction. First is the fact that women will be admitted. Second, A. & T. College is located in North Carolina, a state which is heralded throughout the ramification of Christendom as being a state that is putting over an educational program that is evoking commendation from the leading educators of the world. Third, A. & T. College is rated as an "A" grade college, with a faculty thoroughly prepared, composed of men with doctor's, master's and bachelor degrees earned from the leading schools of America, England and France. Fourth, is the fact that the athletic menu offered by the college is one equalled by few institutions of color in America. The C. I. A. A. champs will meet at home Tuskegee, Bluefield, Hampton, Union and other strong challengers.

Entrance examinations and examinations for removal of conditions will be held September 17. The registration office will open at 8 o'clock September 17. Plans have been made so that registration may be completed September 18. Classes will begin September 19. The first faculty meeting of the year will be held September 15 at 10 o'clock.

Additions to the Faculty

With the beginning of regular classes six new faculty members will assume duty at the local institution. The new teachers are: Andrew C. Bowling, B.S., Bucknell University, mathematics; W. Edward Henry, A.B., Union University, M.S., University of Pennsylvania, education and sociology; J. B. Small, B.S., A. & T. College, B. S. and graduate work, Iowa State College, greenhouse management, etc.; M. F. Spaulding, B.S., A. & T. College, B.S. Cornell University, M.S. Cornell University, agronomy; Francis A. Gregory, B.S., Case School of Engineering, electrical engineering and physics; Llewellyn A. Wise, B. S. School of Business Administration, New York University, commerce and business administration, and F. Marcellus Staley, who returns to the institution after a year of study at Cornell University where he received his master's degree.

Raleigh, N. C.—With the beginning of the present college year Shaw University announces several changes and additions to the faculty. New workers are as follows:

William C. Craver (A.B., Shaw; A.M., Columbia), a former teacher at Shaw and for many years field secretary of International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., comes as field secretary.

Mrs. Lillie V. Rivers, a graduate of the normal department of Hartshorn College, Richmond, Va., and recently in charge of girls at A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Florida, is dean of women.

James K. Hilyard (B.S., Macalester College, 1918), a graduate student of University of Minnesota, also a student of chemistry in Nantes, France, and for past seven years principal of Peabody Academy, Troy, N. C., is head of chemistry and biology departments.

Mr. Reuben McDaniel (B.S., Rutgers 1928, Phi Beta Kappa) comes as instructor of physics.

Miss Mary E. Wright (A.B., Mt Holyoke, 1928), of Deerfield, Mass., is teacher of German and Latin.

John M. Newsom (A.B., DePauw) instructor in biology.

Robert C. Gilmore (A.B., Rochester, 1919), librarian.

James E. Lytle (A.B., Shaw, 1925), recently director of athletics at Morris Brown College, Atlanta, is director of athletics.

LOCAL NEGRO COLLEGE TO OPEN SEPTEMBER 17

Will Be Full-Fledged College For First Time

North Carolina college for Negroes will begin the fall semester September 17, and for the first time in its 18 years of existence will begin the year as a full-fledged college. All secondary instruction has been eliminated from the college, and from now on all of its facilities will be devoted exclusively to collegiate work.

The faculty has been improved by the addition of several new professors, while a number of former members of the faculty have completed their graduate work and will return to their positions this fall. The athletic department will be headed by a new coach, H. Cruddup, former Lincoln football star who will report for duty early in September.

Shaw to Re-establish Law Department

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 8.—The first steps were taken in the re establishment of the Shaw University law school which was discontinued in 1914, when last week night classes in law lectures were set in operation. The administration will announce in the near future definite plans for courses and costs involved in obtaining the LL. B. degree. Commercial courses in law and business will be special features. The board of trustees of the university at their last meeting voted the establishment of a business department for the special training of Negro young men and women for leadership in the various business pursuits.

PICK OUT SITE FOR COLLEGE BUILDING

Building Committee to Go Forward With Plans at N. C. College for Negroes

Members of he building committee of North Carolina College for Negroes will meet Saturday to arrange definitely for construction of the proposed new $150,000 administration building at the institution.

A site on the present campus will be seleced for the building and at that time an architect will be employed to prepare preliminary drawings for the structue. The committee plans to have the project under way during the fall months, it was announced yesterday.

A number of well-known architects from this and other states are understood to be interested in the project, and these have appeared before the building committee with sketches for the new building.

NEGRO HIGHER EDUCATION

The U. S. Bureau of Education, which has recently made a survey of Negro colleges and universities, has the following to say about such schools in North Carolina.

The state of North Carolina is making rapid strides in the promotion of higher education for the benefit of its Negro population. There are twelve Negro institutions of higher learning in the state, five of which are publicly supported and controlled. The entire number is included in this survey. The list of institutions follows: The Negro Agricultural and Technical Institute, Greensboro; Bennett College for Women, Greensboro; Joseph K. Brick Junior College, at Bricks; State Normal School for the Negro Race, Fayetteville; Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte; Kittrell College, Kittrell; Livingstone College, Salisbury; Shaw University and St. Augustine's School, Raleigh; Winston-Salem Teachers' College, Winston-Salem; North Carolina State Colored Normal School, Elizabeth City; and North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham.

The geographical distribution of these colleges is excellent, every section of the state having at least one institution conveniently located for the higher education of its Negro inhabitants. Only in two cases is more than one college located in the same city, two being situated at Raleigh, the capital of the state, and two at Greensboro. One of the latter is a men's and the other a women's college.

Negroes attending these twelve colleges in North Carolina number 1,351 out of a Negro population of 829,000. There are sixteen members of this race obtaining higher learning for each 10,000 Negro inhabitants. The high proportion of Negroes in North Carolina enrolled in these colleges is in part accounted for by the consistent policy of the state in developing secondary schools for Negroes. The records show that 8,197 Negro youths are in attendance at high schools, or ninety-eight for every 10,000 population. The white high-school enrollment amounts to 76,370, the ratio being 382 to each 10,000 population.

Responsibility for the advanced stage of Negro higher education in North Carolina is due to favorable public sentiment existing in the state and to the activity of the state department of education. A complete division of Negro education, headed by a director with eight assistants, is maintained in the department. The state-supported Negro teacher-training institutions are under the direct supervision of the department of education in most cases, and inspections are made of them by the director several times a year. Privately supported colleges are also examined at frequent intervals upon the basis of cooperation in their development.

The department publishes and keeps on file a list of accredited Negro higher educational institutions located both in and outside of the state. High standards are required before approval is extended to the institutions, which are classified into junior colleges, normal colleges, normal schools, and senior colleges. North Carolina, through its department of education, exercises direct supervision over the summer schools conducted at all the colleges, both public and private, in order to promote the training of public-school teachers. Negro schools which offer college courses are also organized by the department in every county in the state during the summer vacation season.

Expenditures for Negro higher education by the State of North Carolina for the biennium of 1927-1929 amount to $882,500, of which $457,500 is for maintenance and $425,000 for capital outlays.

Education - 1928

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North Carolina.

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Founder's Day At Shaw University Marks New Era In Negro Education

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard University, Delivers Challenging Message—Large Number Graduates and Friends Witness the Sixty-third Anniversary of Founding of Institution.

In Shaw University chapel on Thursday morning, December 13, facing an audience that crowded the university auditorium to its limit, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson spoke for one hour, emphasizing the importance of interracial cooperation and good-will in all programs affecting the education of the Negro.

He praised and exalted the efforts of the early missionary workers, mostly from the northern states, who after the Civil War laid the foundation for the establishment of Shaw University and similar institutions throughout the Nation. But in the last analysis, the speaker declared, if the Negro is to go forward in the paths of education it is necessary for him to rely solely upon himself as never before, and that this does not mean that the Negro in matters of education is independent and can get along without the help of other races and nations; but it does mean that he must feel and shoulder in a larger way the responsibility of seeing to it that members of his group have their fullest opportunity in every realm of the field of education.

Dr. Johnson is the president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., our largest Negro institution, which is supported by the Federal Government. Dr. Johnson at the time of his election to the presidency of Howard University was one of the youngest men of any race ever elected to the presidency of a college or university.

Founder's Day for 1928 is to become an epoch-making day in two respects. First, this year the committee in charge, with an eye to the future, laid plans so that each succeeding year Founder's Day would come to have among graduates and students more and more significance. Plans for the 1929 Founder's Day have already been set in motion, with a hope that it shall greatly surpass the exercises of this year. The second point of significance for Founder's Day this year is that it marks the beginning of a four-year financial campaign for the University.

Dr. George Rice Hovey, secretary of American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York City and one of the speakers of Founder's Day made clear the plans for the "New Shaw." The society plans to raise and expend for the development of the University in the immediate future $550,000 This is to be raised by the following constituent elements: the alumni, the Negro Baptists of North Carolina, the northern Baptist conventions and educational foundations, and friends Suggested goals are as follows: through the alumni, $100,000; through northern Baptist conventions (white), $100,000; through Negro Baptists of North Carolina, $150,000, and through educational foundations and special donors, $200,000.

The immediate needs of Shaw University are:

$250,000 for dormitories. This would include at least one new dormitory for men and a complete renovation and reëquipment of the present dormitories used by men and women.

$150,000 for increasing the present endowment, which will make the total endowment a half million. This would make possible a steady teaching staff of men and women thoroughly prepared scholastically for the standards Shaw desires to maintain.

$40,000 for a new chapel and auditorium.

$20,000 for the erection of teachers' homes.

$10,000 for a gymnasium and the reorganization of the athletic program of the University.

$5,000 for the promotion of religious education and scholarships for the theological students.

$75,000 for equipment, scholarships and general improvement of the present plant.

Shaw University had its origin in the formation of a theological class in the old Guion Hotel, a part of which is now in the State Museum, in December, 1865. Rev. Henry Martin Tupper D.D., was its founder. After receiving his honorable discharge from the army, where he had served as chaplain, he settled in Raleigh with his bride, Mrs. Sarah B. Tupper, October 10, 1865. With $500 which he had saved from his allowance in the army, Dr. Tupper purchased a lot at the corner of Blount and Cabarrus streets. With a number of faithful followers he went to the woods, felled trees, prepared the timber, and built one of the largest two-story wooden structures in the city for a school. It was called the Raleigh Institute. In 1870 the property known as the General Barringer Estate was purchased. The year following Shaw Hall was begun, being finished in 1872. As Mr. Elijah Shaw was the largest contributor to the building (he gave $8,000), the name of the school was changed to Shaw Collegiate Institute. In 1875 a charter from the State was obtained, incorporating the institution under the name of Shaw University. In 1873 ground was broken for the erection of a building to house the girls who were seeking educational advantages

Mr. Jacob Estey was a generous contributor to the building fund, and so the building was named Estey Hall in his honor. From that time on the University has had a remarkable growth along material lines as well as in the number of students.

Upon the death of Dr. Tupper in 1893 Dr. Charles Francis Meserve was elected president. Under his administration of twenty-six years great progress was made. A central heating plant was installed, sanitary conveniences arranged, and all the buildings were put in good condition. In 1896 the old Barringer mansion was replaçed by the beautiful administration building, which stands as an ornament to the University campus.

On January 1, 1920, the present president, Dr. Joseph Leishman Peacock, began his administration. The most marked development of Shaw University has been its spiritual growth. From the foundation of the institution the Bible has been the text-book, not only for those studying for the ministry, but also for the entire student body. From the theological department have gone the denominational leaders of North Carolina and many other states. This department is preparing men who will direct the life and destinies of the Negro people, not only in the home land, but also in many parts of the foreign field. Some of the institution's sons and daughters are laboring now in Africa. Since the foundation of Shaw University more than ten thousand young men and women have come within her walls and have been trained in heart, mind, and hand; they are today centers of influence in nearly every state in the Union and in foreign fields. The school was founded for Christian education, and still exists for that purpose. It is largely supported by the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

The University has procured the services of Prof. William C. Craver to be the executive secretary in the promotion of the four years campaign. Professor Craver is a graduate of Shaw University, and also of the University of Chicago. He has had quite a teaching experience, as well as nearly ten years of experience—national and international—which came through a position he held with the National Council of Young Men's Christian Association

of the United States.

Education - 1928

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Ohio.

Marks Epoch In Schools History

Excellent Program Characterizes Dedication of Beautiful New Building.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Courier.]

By RUBY D. WILLIAMS

WILBERFORCE, O., Apr. 26.—On Tuesday, April 17, we journeyed over to Wilberforce to attend the formal opening of the New Home Economics Building of the Combined Normal and Industrial Department of Wilberforce University. The program was as follows:

Organ Prelude ..... Miss Grace ..... Edwards
Invocation ..... Rev. L. C. Ridley
Spirituals ... Wilberforce Glee Club
The Occasion .... Supt. R. C. Bundy
Our Institution ... Bishop J. H. ..... Jones
Music:
Carmena ..... Chanson Circle
Address ..... Mr. L. L. Louthian ...State Department of Education
Solo:
"A Little Damozel" .Miss Carrie ..... Hereford
Address:
"Home Economics" .Miss Char- ..... lotte Ellis
Music:
"Woman Is Fickle" .Wilberforce ..... Glee Club
Dedication Address .... Dr. B. F. McWilliams
Acceptance Address ....President G. H. Jones
School Anthem:
Alma Mater ..... Student Body
Benediction ..... Rev. L. C. Ridley

On entering Shorter Hall immediately we were impressed by the sound of voices singing (Wilberforce Glee Club) they sounded like a great pipe organ with a marvelous tenor voice leading. We had to inquire who the tenor voice was, really we thought it surely must have been Roland Hayes, however, it developed that it was a Mr. Lucas, one of the students. We enjoyed the whole Glee Club and the other musical numbers immensely, but outstanding was Mr. Lucas' voice that to us, he seems an embryo Roland Hayes, as it were.

Mr. R. C. Bundy, superintendent of the Combined Normal and Industrial department, gave a brief synopsis of the history of the Home Economics department and the progress it has made in Wilberforce. Mr. Bundy to us seems most cultured and competent and quite the right person for superintendent of the C. N. & I. department.

Next on the program was that brilliant fiery personage Bishop Joshua H. Jones. In addressing the assembly of faculty, students and friends, he elaborated extensively on the idea that a lot of people believe that there are two distinct institutions at Wilberforce, but that in reality there is one school and that is Wilberforce University with its different departments. It was interesting to hear him recount how on different critical occasions, he has had to fight for the rights and ideals of Wilberforce. As he observed "even when every so-called race leader in the state was doing their utmost to hinder its progress." He further declared that Wilberforce can compare and hold her own with any other A-1 school in the country and we know this to be not merely simplicity of design and architecture. We were most impressed by the cheerfulness of the lighting. The windows are large and many.

The first floor consists of a reception room, dining room, class kitchen, a senior kitchen and a laboratory for the study of Food Chemistry and Bacteriology. On the second floor is a reading room and millinery department.

In the sewing department, under Mrs. L. Reed, which is marvelously equipped, the students had on display exhibits of their work. On one model was a copy of a French imported dress of charmeuse that was expertly and professionally made and there were clever little sport an assertion, but a fact.

President Gilbert H. Jones, son of Bishop Jones, in his address, as usual intrigued and held the audience by his oratory and practical advice. Mr. R. C. Abbott, editor of the Chicago Defender, was one of the visitors and delivered an impromptu address. In fact the whole program was so varied, interesting and educational that we will not attempt to say anything further.

After the program, we were shown the new Home Economics building and were entertained at dinner served and prepared by the students of Home Economics. In appointments, service and cuisine it could not be excelled. The Home Eco- and informal dresses.

Also there were the beautifully embroidered and hem-stitched luncheon sets, scarfs, etc., made with the daintiest of stitches and painstaking care.

The millinery department under Mrs. Mary E. Brown was surprising not only in the modern equipment, but in the quality of the millinery on display. One would never suspect that the hats were "homemade" or rather the work of students. We received an entirely new impression of the Home Economics Course. Heretofore we could never see anything artistic or professional about this branch of education, it had always seemed a rather commonplace uninteresting course, but we have revised our views.

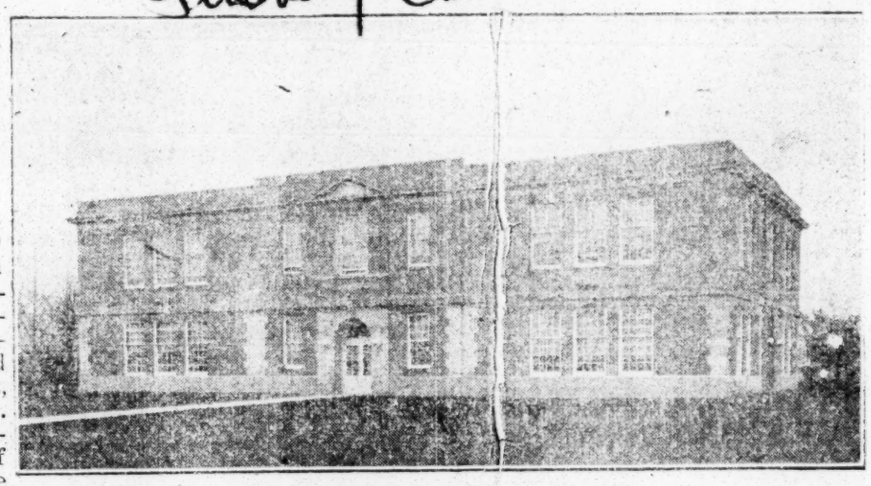
The erection of the building cost $62,500. This addition to this $10,000 was [illegible] equipment which makes the total cost of the building, including furnishing and construction $72,500. Miss Louise Walton, one of the most charming and gracious ladies we have ever met, is director of Home Economics. Mrs. M. E. Brown, instructor of millinery, Miss M. W. Reed, insructor of sewing are also on the faculty. The courses offered in this department are standard and approved by the state and leads to a full degree course. All in all, the erection of the new Home Economics building and the enlaggement of this department marks another milestone in the march of progress of Wilberforce.

Mr. E. C. Bundy is superintendent of the C. N. & I. department and Mr. Carl C. Jenkins, who, although quiet and retiring, is the business manager and efficiency expert of Wilberforce.

Wilberforce in spite of criticism in all of its departments is a great school. To see and hear the students sing their Alma Mater with such enthusiasm and joy, one would need nothing else to convince them of this fact. All of the advantages that one obtains by attending a progressive A-1 University are to be found at Wilberforce. "Let's all give Wilberforce a hand."

Prominent visitors to attend the opening exercises were Mr. and Mrs. Abbott of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Bryant, Dr. J. R. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Ellis, Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Williams, Mrs. Lulu Locklear, Mr. I. Beason, Mr. I. Newsome, Mr. J. T. Tracy, auditor of Ohio, all of Columbus, Dr. and Mrs. Leo Robinson of Springfield, Rev. Spivey and many other notables from neighboring towns. There were about 1,500 in attendance at the dedication exercises.

Pittsburgh Courier DEDICATED 4/28/28



NEW ECONOMICS BUILDING
Recently dedicated at Wilberforce.

Acceptance Speaker

PRESIDENT G. H. JONES
Made the acceptance speech at the dedication of the new Home Economics Building at Wilberforce.

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Cheyney Day Celebrated With Dedication Of New Modern Burleigh Hall

$65,000 Dormitory Named In Honor Of Famous Soloist and Composer.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

CHENEY, Pa., Oct. 25.—"Cheney Day" this year carried as its main feature an event of high significance and unusual importance. It was the dedication of a new $65,000 dormitory for men, "Burleigh Hall," named in honor of Dr. Harry T. Burleigh of New York City, famous soloist and composer who was born in the state of Pennsylvania. The new building, which is 94 feet and 11 inches in length, 36 feet in width and two stories and basement in height, was built of Pennsylvania "Foxcroft" stone, has floors of gum and is equipped to comfortably care for 21 students. It has 11 single rooms, five double rooms, two guest rooms, an apartment of three rooms on the first floor for the dean, an apartment of two rooms on the second floor for a professor, a billiard room, pressing shop, trunk room, athletic room, a living room on the first and second floor, a bath on the first and second floor. "The new dormitory," said Principal Leslie Pinkney Hill, "is as fine a home for students as can be found in any teacher training institution in Pennsylvania."

Standing on the "front porch" of this new building at 2 p. m. last Saturday, Principal Hill introduced Mr. James G. Biddle (white), president of the board of trustees. A throng of about 600 people, many of them white, stood with bared heads on the campus as Mr. Biddle presented Mr. Burleigh. Mr. Biddle said in part: "The erection of this building by the state shows a profound interest in Cheney and we hope this interest on the part of the commonwealth will continue and grow even larger." Mr. Burleigh, who is now 61, said he felt deeply and keenly the high honor that had been done him. "It is a great distinction," he said, "and also a great encouragement. I accept it with profound humility on my part and also with an humble spirit."

The next speaker to have appeared on the program was Dr. Francis B. Haas, president Bloomsburg State Teachers College, Bloomsburg, Pa. Dr. Haas was absent, but sent a telegram of regrets to the principal which was read by him as follows: "I regret indeed that it is impossible for me to reach Cheney this afternoon. Will you express for me to the student body my congratulations upon the happy event and tell them I congratulate them upon the caliber of the faculty and of the Board of Trustees who have so unceasingly worked for the development of the institution. You can vouch for the fact of my interest in your institution, my hope for its welfare and my wish is that it may have increasingly better opportunities for service." After reading the telegram Principal Hill introduced Dr. J. A. H. Keith, state superintendent of public instruction, who said in part: "We are developing here an institution founded on the square deal—justice, equality. Cheney is unique. We ask of you your cooperation in carrying out this splendid ideal."

Dr. Harry T. Burleigh, for whom the new dormitory was named, is soloist in the St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City; the Fifth Avenue Jewish Synagogue and composed "The Glory of the Day Was in Her Face," "Her Eyes Twin Pools," "Your Eyes So Deep," "Your Lips Are Wine" and "Il Giovine Guerriero." The small group of songs by which he is best known includes "Deep River," "The Grey Wolf," to words by Symons; a superb setting in Walt Whitman's "Ethiopia Saluting the Colors," "The Soldier" and "Jean." He won the Spingarn Medal in 1917.

Although the dedication of Burleigh Hall was the main feature, the general subjert for Cheney Day was "The Negro Child." The purpose of Cheney Day is to annually emphasize the needs of the Negro child. The day is sponsored by the Cheney Community League and the Shelter for Colored Orphans. The exercises are designed to present the work of the school to thoughtful and influential citizens and to arouse their active cooperation not only in this work, but in the whole question of developing a progressive participating Negro citizenship. The Cheney Community League represents the extension service of the Cheney Training School for Teachers. It is a movement for a progressive Negro citizenship in which students of the school join with the colored people of the neighborhood in working out together our common racial and inter-racial problems. In addition to public meetings the league conducts community classes for children on Saturdays. In these classes play, food, clothing, hand work and group projects are all emphasized from the point of view of health and the development of good citizens. It seeks to be self-supporting by means of a membership fee of $1.00 and conducts throughout the year a series of community meetings and activities. The Shelter for Colored Orphans is an attractive home for Negro girls who lack parental care. It is managed by members of the Society of Friends and depends upon volunteered subscriptions.

In support of the Community League part of the Cheney Day program forenoon sessions were opened at 10:30 in the chapel. Dr. William Hallock Johnson, president of Lincoln University, conducted devotions. Principal Hill made a brief talk, outlining the work to be discussed, after which the school sang "Larghetto" from Beethoven. Then followed a general discussion on "Preparation for Service to the Negro Child," which was discussed by two senior students, a member of the faculty and a member of the Community League Executive Committee. "For the Women" was discussed by Miss Margaret Rose Buckner; "For the Men," by James Sylvester Harris; "For the Facutly," by Dean Katherine N. Robinson, and "For the Cheney Community League," by George E. Somerville. Then followed a solo by Miss Marinda D. Dunnigan, who will graduate next year, and an address by Dr. Marion Edwards Park, president of Bryn Mawr College. In her talk Dr. Park stressed the necessity for teachers imparting exact knowledge, not so much for the sake of the technical knowledge itself, to train the student to be exact so, the principles of exactitude may be applied to other problems later in life that many bring success. The school then sang "Seek and Ye Shall Find," a melody, after which luncheon was served.

Following the dedication services the audience reassembled in the chapel where "The Service of the Cheney Graduate to the Negro Child" was the theme for general discussion. "The Cheney Alumni" was discussed by George E. Dunlap of the class of '18, president of the Alumni Association, who is also industrial arts teacher, Fields Special School for Orthogenic Backward Children at Philadelphia. "Discipline" was discussed by James T. Norwood, class of '27, who is teacher at Sharon Hill Public School; "Difficulties," by Miss Leona G. Davis, class of '25, teacher Adams Public School, Coatesville, Pa.; and "Special Needs," by Miss B. Doreen Jolly, class of '26, teacher Gay Street Public School, West Chester, Pa. A solo was then rendered by Miss Dunnigan, which was followed by addresses by Dr. Burleigh and Dr. Keith. A report of the Cheney League was rendered by M. H. Somerville. Visitors were introduced, then the school sang another melody, "Climbing Jacob's Ladder." At 4:30, a football game between Cheney and the Wissahickon Boys' Club of Germantown, Pa., was played. At 5:30 acquaintance hour and tea for invited guests was observed. At 7:30 a recital by Mrs. Charlotte Wallace Murray of New York City was held in the chapel.

Cheney has 130 students and a faculty of ten. Prof. Hill has been principal since 1913.

Namesake

HARRY T. BURLEIGH

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N.Y. Eve Post

MAR 29 1928

Chairman Committee of One Hundred.
E. P. ROBERTS, M.D.,
President Alumni Association.
New York, March 26, 1928.

WHAT ONE COLLEGE IS DOING

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Sir—Lincoln University of Chester County, Pa., which has been serving America for the past seventy-four years through its leadership in thorough training for colored youths, is now making its first great appeal to the consideration and generosity of America. A conditional offer of $250,000 from the General Education Board, if matched from other sources by July 1, will provide $500,000 vitally needed for increased endowment and scholarship funds.

Since its founding as Ashmun Institute in 1854 Lincoln University has sent out almost exactly 2,500 men, of whom 600 found useful careers in religious work, 500 in education, 400 in medicine and the allied fields of dentistry and pharmacy, and 100 in law. Among the more recent graduates 100 are still engaged in further professional study.

Included in this record are five Methodist bishops, the pastors of many of the leading Baptist churches, two of the three colored surgeons of national reputation, leading physicians in many cities both North and South, the only colored colonel to see active service overseas and one of the two colored men to sit at the Peace Conference at Versailles, four presidents of colleges and a goodly number of deans. Among Lincoln men in public life have been two United States Ministers to Liberia, one Congressman, four members of State Legislatures and several Aldermen. Of less conspicuous but equally essential service are those holding executive positions in such movements as the Y. M. C. A. and the Urban League.

We cite this record somewhat in detail because white America does not yet fully recognize that negroes have adequate opportunities to put a standard college and professional training to effective use. Lincoln University has long stood in the forefront of thorough training for both mind and character. First Dr. Washington and then his successor at Tuskegee, Dr. Moton, have publicly testified to the importance of Lincoln.

We bespeak your generous interest in this joint adventure of both races in providing a sound leadership for that tenth of our population which has always been eager to express its loyalty to America.

J. FREDERICK TALCOTT,

South Carolina.

Education - 1928 I

Colleges.

NEWS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

MAY 1 - 1928

Conference of Presidents Has Stimulated Interest in Better Standards for Negro Colleges in State

By R. S. WILKINSON

The study of negro education in South Carolina would be incomplete without a survey of the institutions of higher learning, 11 of which with one exception, are supported in the main by negroes as their contribution to the advanced training of youth for leadership along educational, religious and vocational lines.

The list includes:

Bettis academy, Trenton, (co-ed.—Methodist)—Dr. D. H. Sims, president.

Avery Institute, Charleston, (co-ed.—Congregational—Prof. B. F. Cox, principal.

Benedict college, Columbia, (co-ed.—Baptist)—Dr. C. B. Antisdel, president.

Bettis academy, Trenton, (so-ed.—non-denominational)—Dr. A. W. Nicholson, president.

Brewer Normal, Greenwood, (co-ed.—American missionary)—Dr. W. A. Armwood, principal.

Claflin college, Orangeburg, (co-ed.—Methodist)—Dr. J. B. Randolph, president.

Clinton Normal and Industrial college, Rock Hill, (co-ed.—Methodist)—Prof. R. J. Boulware, president.

Friendship college, Rock Hill, (co-ed.—Baptist)—Dr. E. R. Roberts, president.

Harbison Agricultural college, Irmo, (men-Presbyterian)—Dr. C. M. Young, president.

Morris college, Sumter, (co-ed.—Baptist)—Dr. J. J. Starks, president.

Voorhees Normal and Industrial school, Denmark, (co-ed.—Episcopalian)—Prof. J. E. Blanton, principal.

State Agricultural and Mechanical college, Orangeburg, (co-ed.)—Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, president.

The curriculum, standing, faculty and equipment of most of them have been examined and approved by the state board of education. Full graduates of these institutions may receive a teacher's certificate upon presentation of their diploma to the state bureau of examiners, Columbia.

It is a matter of common observation that men and women trained in them enter into community life with characteristic zeal and enthusiasm. For the good name of their people they are proving themselves worthy of every opportunity open to them, and, in proportion are winning the confidence and respect of people of both races and regarded as assets in every way.

These institutions have not as yet turned out a sufficient number of prepared men and women to meet the demands of the school room. Unfortunately a large number of students who seek entrance to them are handicapped by inadequate funds as well as poor foundation for college work. There is desperate need for a real system of higher education, if negroes expect to develop into a self-respecting, wealth producing, law abiding citizenship. This duty is devolved upon their leaders to prepare as fast as possible to assume it, working out their own destiny, for their and to reach planes of self-consciousness.

More attention has been given to negro education in South Carolina in recent years than ever before. The funds available from public and private sources have encouraged negro leaders in their educational programs. The negro race is more interested in education.

Each of the larger religious denominations has an institution for the preparation of leadership in liberal courses. In addition there are the valuable services rendered by the State college at Orangeburg in agriculture, home economics, and the trades. In general the work of these negro institutions in the past has not been of so high a standard as one would like to see. Their weakness has been due mainly to the lack of proper financial support. They have also been handicapped from the lack of a sufficient number of potential teachers. Under these conditions it has been difficult to carry on their work effectively. In most instances, they have not been able to maintain standard four-year courses. Only a few years ago some of them were nothing more than high schools; others were of the junior-college type, while none could probably be classified as senior colleges. It is gratifying to know that during the past decade conditions have been improving.

In recent years interest in higher standards for negro colleges has been stimulated through the conference of their presidents. The purpose of this conference is to create interest, encourage greater support for higher education, and to endeavor to bring about a higher degree of public consciousness with reference to the importance and value of consistent training in the economic and social betterment of the negro race.

As a result of this conference, the curricula of the negro colleges have been gradually improving. The leaders of the colleges have seen new visions and now realize more than ever the importance of standardization and the need for a definite program for training agricultural and industrial leaders as well as in other fields.

Prior to 1910 very few of these institutions had made any great progress in physical plant and equipment. As late as that it was very evident that the best equipped were those under private and denominational control. It should be noted, however, to the credit of those concerned that the state has entered upon an adequate program for the institution at Orangeburg with modern buildings and suitable equipment.

There seems to have been practically a universal increase in the number of student enrollment. While at the outset elementary and secondary departments were maintained, these have been almost entirely eliminated to make room for a large number of students in higher classes. Therefore, even those colleges which do not show an actual increase in enrollment may claim a larger service to "higher education." This universal increase in the number of students in higher departments is encouraging to those who believe that scientific training in agriculture, mechanics, and home economics as well as the liberal arts, is a very great need of the colored people today. The record is especially gratifying when we remember that this vocational development has in no instance been a harmful competition with other types of institutions for the "higher education" of colored people.

It is also a fact worthy of commendation that the teaching personnel of these institutions is almost universally improving in quality as well as quantity. Authorities have not been very liberal in paying instructors in these institutions. Yet they have amnaged to secure a reasonable number of teachers trained in the best institutions of the land. On the faculties we find them from negro institutions as Howard, Fisk, Morehouse, Atlanta, and others. We also find departments headed and directed by graduates of Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Oberlin, Chicago, Kansas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other great universities of the country. When it is remembered that all these are mostly colored men and women under the direction of colored presidents with one exception, we must be prepared to agree that the colleges now represent the educational leadership of the race in this state. Yet it is only too true that the faculties are far too small and the proportion of well-trained teachers not so large as it should be.

Considering their facilities, these institutions have shown great desire and capacity to serve the people in many important ways. Recently every effort has been put forth to meet the crying demand for more and better teachers for the public schools in cities, towns, and rural districts. The people are woefully in need of trained teachers for their schools. It is a strategic opportunity of vast potentiality which the colleges are endeavoring to meet as they undertake to establish normal schools with standard courses, and summer schools for teachers.

The greatest factor in the improvement of education in any aspect is the teacher. When boys and girls come into contact with a sufficient number of inspiring teachers professionally and technically trained with broad visions, sympathy, and understanding, leadership will be developed to handle the perplexing problems that arise in the educational and economic relations of races. Since most of these colleges are cooperating with the state public-school system, it seems fitting that teachers for the public schools should be trained in their normal schools, and come under the influence of their faculties. The summer school for teachers conducted by the State college has been very successful and has filled a long-felt need for broadening the culture and renewing the inspiration of teachers of the public schools. Various philanthropic funds and agencies have generously aided in this work and thus made it more serviceable than it could otherwise have been.

These colleges have collapsed with the recent movement to introduce senior and junior high schools and senior and junior colleges into the plan of education. The colored students have felt the same desire to get out of school early and begin life's work poorly prepared as seems to be the too general habit these days. The conferences of executives and leaders of these institutions have therefore gone on record as approving these measures, and some have already rearranged their courses in line with this comparatively new idea.

Although these negro colleges should be equipped and operated so as to give as much "liberal education" as possible along with vocational training and specialized teaching, culture and refinement should pervade them as in all institutions designed for higher education. Up to the present, South Carolina is the only agency that has seen fit to give as much as $10,000 for a pipe organ for its agricultural and mechanical college chapel.

There should be provided model school buildings in connection with the normal departments, and critic teachers should be employed. It is generally concluded in educational circles today that successful teaching can best be carried on by those professionally trained. Teachers of agriculture, home economics, and the mechanic arts are not exceptions.

Finally, increasing attention should be given to the improvement of libraries and library equipment. So far no library facilities worthy of mention have been supplied. Private philanthropy has not been over anxious to supply them, since it was assumed other revenues would. Most of them are, therefore, weak in this essential item of modern college equipment. In modern education the library is perhaps the most important single part of equipment, next to a good faculty; yet these colleges are all conspicuously weak in thi. particular. As long as this undesirable situation holds, it will be impossible for them to do first-grade college work. Their alumni associations could do much along these lines. This need should be met, in part at least, by larger sacrifices for this specific purpose.

The general development of these colleges has tended to adapt their curricula so as to make available types of education that will meet the desires of the greater numbers of persons by giving due recognition to their individual differences in native, physical and mental capacities; and in aims and ambitions of life.

Prior to 1910 very few of them had made any great progress ir physical plant and equipment. Elementary and second departments constituted areas of instruction. The teaching personnel was poor in quality as well as quantity, for they were not very liberal in providing salaries of instructors. It was natural of course that faculties should be small and the proportion of well-trained teachers not as large as it should be.

For the past ten years there was practically a universal increase in the number of students. Though at the outset, elementary and secondary departments were maintained, these are almost entirely eliminated to make room for a large enrollment in higher classes.

The maturity of these institutions may be indicated by the following data including the present session:

Value of plant $3,468,446.06; endowment $407.645.78; receipts $851,515.84; number of permanent buildings 143; number of acres in campus 168; number of acres in farm and other lands 1,604; number of faculty 355; present enrollment 5,180; number of trades and industries taught 45; number of library volumes 34,055; value of volumes $12,835; summer school enrollment 1927, 731; degrees conferred: L. I., A. B., B. S., B. D., B. Pd., B. Th., honorary: A. M., D. D., LL. D.; number of graduates to date 7,386, distributed as follows: Teachers 55 per cent, farmer 24 per cent, tradesmen 8 1-2 per cent, business 5 per cent, profession 4 per cent, nurses and social service 2 1-2 per cent, civil service 1 per cent.

These are splendid evidences of

negro education in South Carolina. As was said by one of Shakespear's characters, "It may not be as deep as a well, or as wide as a church door, but 'tis enough and will serve." But they cannot afford to stop at that. They still need to learn more of the art of cooperation in these as well as other matters. They have piled up millions of school property through their own efforts, and the generous aid of friends. They are spending equal millions annuall for the education of their youth. Of the more important religious denominations each supports in addition a number of smaller schools in the state.

Boards of trustees in charge of these institutions are composed of men and women thoroughly in sympathy with the service the schools are attempting to render and willing to give of their time and talents to promote the interests of these institutions. They are cooperating with the presidents to fill teaching staffs with able men and women and support them in the development of their departments. In this way they encourage "negro people to prosper in material as well as spiritual ideals."

Obviously, it is the duty of all citizens to encourage educational opportunity for the negro—education of the character that will develop his native abilities and fit him for the kind of useful service which he can render best. A worthy educational objective for any race is to train young men and women in the principles of integrity and honest self-support, so that they will serve theier race and community creditably and finally come to a better understanding of the value of friendly cooperation with all peoples and learn to discipline themselves for worthy citizenship. interesting reports were made regarding negro farm life and the colored farmers in South Carolina. As an evidence of the success of the farmers, attention was called to what they had achieved in the field of civic development. They had established community clubs and had developed other means of saving money; notable improvement had also been effected in home, school and church conditions. Progress of the club work and the growing interest in education on the part of both boys and girls were especially mentioned as an evidence of advancement and as an instrument to hold the younger generation more closely to farm life.

Following this line of thought, various speakers cited numerous examples of negro community life in South Carolina tending to show that the negro farm owner is an economic asset to the state, that he is hard working, devoted to his vocation and increasingly efficient. It was demonstrated that such negroes are appreciated by their white neighbors with whom they live on most amicable terms.

Abundant evidence of the truth of this statement is seen throughout the state, and especially in counties where agricultural and home demonstration agents operate. In a recent investigation of the situation it was found that many negroes owned land varying from 100 to 1200 acres of the best in South Carolina. This may be true of all counties in the state, where negroes are found in great numbers. It is a common thing to find one owning from 100 to 300 acres of land and striving to add more to his possessions. Many farmers of larger acreage are owned by negroes.

Land ownership and home improvement are two important factors that have entered into the development of the colored farmers in South Carolina. Many of them have purchased farms and others who owned farms have improved their living conditions.

Colored farmers, as a rule, know how to grow the cash crops and many sections have succeeded admirably well in diversified farming, poultry, truck, dairying and other diversification, especially when they own their farms.

In 1925 the total farm population was 90,581; 22,758 were classified as owners and 67,823 as tenants. There were 18,275 who owned their entire farms which amounted to 1,146,396 acres, an average of nearly 63 acres to the farm. The value of the farm property owned by colored farmers was $22,112,291 in 1910, and $59,839,583 in 1920.

In the matter of ownership of farm land, the record of the negro in South Carolina is worthy of all praise. To have come in less than two generations of freedom (from nearly nothing) to ownership of 1,000,000 acres, worth from $35 to $40,000,000 is a mighty achievement —heroic indeed, when obstacles are considered. The negro is like every other human being; he desires to own the land he toils over, but the way to ownership has not always been easy. He is, however, striving to hold a place of importance in South Carolina agricultural life, with respect to both the number of farms and the value of annual crop production.

Regarding farm area, the improved lands and the farm wealth in the farms operated by negro farmerss, it is significant that thirty-five per cent of the total farms lands, 47 per cent of the improved land, and 36 per cent of the total value of land and buildings were in negro operated farms. It is also estimated that negro farmers produce 45 per cent of the state's annual crop wealth.

Negroes constitute over one-half of all farmers in the lower counties in the state. Of the 2,616 farms in Beaufort county, 2,355 are operated by negroes. Nine in every ten farmers in Beaufort are negroes. Charleston, Berkely, Georgetown, Jasper, Clarendon, and Allendale have over three-fourths of their farms under negro cultivation. In these counties improvement of agricultural conditions concerns itself with negro farmers.

In three counties the negro forms a higher per cent of all farmers than he does of the total population. In Beaufort where 90 per cent of the farmers are negroes, 78.4 per cent of the total population is so classified. Charleston presents an unusual case; 83.2 negro farmers and 59.2 per cent negro population. Similar conditions prevail in Fairfield, Jasper, Clarendon, Bamberg, Greenwood, Richland and numerous others. This seems to indicate that throughout the state farming is left in a measure to the negro.

The majority of negro farmers are tenants and under white direction. As a matter of fact, however, negro farmers are becoming owners relatively fast. In 1920, there were 22,759 negro farm owners in the state, or 21 per cent of all negro farmers. In 1910 the number was 20,372. Thus, the gain during the ten-year period was 2,387, or 11.7 per cent.

Since in South Carolina negro farmers constitute a group of considerable magnitude in the state as a whole, the problem of improving them and their occupation for the economic welfare of the whole community should be uppermost. If the state is to adopt modern farming methods, the one crop system, cotton, increase and retain wealth, greater consideration must be given the negro farming group.

The remedy for low incomes, poor schools, unfavorable health conditions, and the barren life that prevail with high negro population ratio may be that forces of education must be extended more generally to the negro. This is one of the most economic needs of the state.

In the five years ending with 1925, South Carolina lost more than one-sixth of its negro farmers. From a total in 1920 of 109,010 colored farmers, including owners, managers and tenants, the number declined in five years to 90,581, a new loss of 18,429, of 16.2 per cent. The number of negro tenants fell from 86,068 to 72,942 or 19.9 per cent. Assuming that most of these farmers were heads of families, these figures indicate a total loss of negro population of 100,000 or more, showing a rapid decline in the proportion of negroes to the total rural population. This is taken to indicate that the so-called "black belt" is steadily breaking up as negroes leave the farms for Southern cities and Northern industrial centers.

And yet there is little reason to assume that the number of negro owners has materially decreased. The 18,432 negro farmers who left the farms during 1920-1925 were not negro owners; they belonged largely to the transient cropper class.

The effectiveness of agricultural instruction in improving economic conditions will be determined by the efficiency of the agencies that assume responsibility for the programs of work. There are at present three agencies responsible for agricultural instruction among negroes. They are (1) the negro agricultural college, (2) the Smith-Hughes schools, and (3) the extension service. It is very important that these organizations continue to work harmoniously and in close cooperation if the best results are to be attained. Each organization should also maintain high standards of efficiency for its particular kind of work.

Negroes are coming to look to the State Agricultural college of Orangeburg for assistance and cooperation to their own advantage and the advancement of educational progress. In this connection the college i s contributing in a larger measure to the development of the natural resources of the state, by a deeper interest in vocational agriculture, trades and industries and home economics.

It is training students to work successfully in the different trades and industries in which negro men and women earn their livelihood and to carry at least their individual load in society.

It is giving the leading place to scientific and practical agriculture, with the best prepared teachers available, and with ample equipment, such as laboratories, stock and implements.

It realizes that since the home is the most important institution in our society the department of home economics should be organized fully to meet the needs of as many as possible.

It is stimulating students with a desire and determination to own and operate their occupations.

It is teaching students lessons of honesty, truthfulness, square dealing and morality.

It is the headquarters of all extension work among negroes under direction of the president—the purpose being to carry the college to adults by demonstrating the best methods of operating farms successfully and making homes comfortable. The college has become the center of extension work in agriculture and home economics under the Smith-Lever act in cooperation with Clemson college. It receives revenues from the Smith-Hughes act providing for vocational training in agriculture, trades, and home economics; thus preparing teachers of these subjects for the public schools and in some instances supervising their work.

Facts of observation indicate that the permanent improvement program at the state negro college for the past few years has produced substantial buildings and other physical equipment exceeding $100,000 annually. This shows an increasing appreciation of the necessity of adequate provision for placing agriculture and mechanics and home economics in the front rank. The estimated value of the Orangeburg college in lands, buildings and equipment is over $1,000,000.

The first venture in Smith-Hughes vocational education in agriculture among negroes in South Carolina was made in 1918-19.

The following year principals of a few schools were appointed as part-time teachers of vocational agriculture, and the State Negro college was designated for the training of all negro teachers of vocational agriculture in South Carolina.

Teachers of vocational agriculture give instruction to four types of people in organized classes, viz; all-day, day-unit, part-time, and evening pupils. All-day classes are made up of boys fourteen years of age who attend school regularly and are able to carry on some form of farming at home; day-unit classes are made up of boys fourteen years of age who are in small schools. The agricultural teacher visits these schools once or twice a week. The boys must carry projects on the farm. The part-time boys are those who live on farms and for economic or other reasons have stopped school. They are taught English, arithmetic, sanitation, and agriculture. They, too, are required to carry projects on the home farm. Evening classes are composed of men or women who are engaged in the business of farming. They take up in class such improved practices as have been developed by experiment stations and progressive farmers. These practices are worked out on their farms.

In 1924-1925 there were enrolled in all types of classes 1394; in 1925-1926, 1746; in 1926-1927, 1644. In the number of evening pupils being reached by teachers of vocational agriculture South Carolina ranks first. In the number of part-time schools South Carolina ranks second. This makes it clear that teachers of agriculture in South Carolina are trying to reach the type of people that will become farmers.

"For the year 1925-1926 South Carolina expended from all funds $19,904.69 on thee salaries of negro teachers of vocational agriculture in all types of classes and for the salaries of these teachers from Federal funds $8,670. There was a return from the supervised farm practice of $109,162.90. This makes a return from the supervised farm practice of $5.48 per dollar expended on teachers' salaries and from Federal funds $6.76.

Vocational agriculture is being taught in twenty-eight counties in South Carolina by fifty-seven negro teachers as follows: Aiken, one; Allendale, one; Barnwell, two; Beaufort, one; Charleston, one; Chesterfield, one; Darlington, three; Dillon, five; Dorchester, two; Edgefield, one; Florence, two; Greenville, four; Greenwood, one; Horry, one; Kershaw, one; Laurens, one; Lee, one; Lexington, one; Marion, seven; Marlboro, two; Newberry, three; Orangeburg, seven; Pickens, one; Richland, one; Saluda, two; Spartanburg, two; Williamsburg, one; and York, one.

The following is a good example of progress and achievement made by negro farmers throughout the state of South Carolina through the influence exerted by the State Negro Agricultural college and the negro farm and home demonstration agent:

Sam Glover, R. F. D. 2, Orangeburg, S. C., through advice and assistance rendered by the extension workers, began demonstration in 1916 on a farm of 25 acres of land in a low state of cultivation, with one horse and no livestock of any consequence. He lived in a house worth about $300; his first demonstration was three acres of corn and pease and the results were very encouraging.

The following year the demonstration was increased to 10 acres in cotton, 5 in corn and 5 in small grain, resulting in good yields. The next year Glover added 25 acres to this farm and the entire acreage was then run as demonstration. Following constant advice and assistance from extension workers on ideas of soil-building, crop rotation and pedigree seed, today he owns 125 acres of land in a high state of cultivation with a modern home worth $3,000; 2 Jersey cows; 15 head of swine, including 2 brood sows and one pure bread boar; 3 horses; imported farm implements; one automobile; 450 bushels corn; wheat sufficient for 1928. He has sold 18 bales of cotton; has 8 tons of hay for sale above what is necessary to carry him through 1928. His wife and daughter sold $330 worth of vegetables, chickens, eggs and butter in 1927. The entire farm with modern improvements is valued at $8,500.

Glover has a life insurance policy with the Metropolitan for $3,000. One of his daughters graduated

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land; has educated a large family of boys and girls at the state college and is now teaching in a rural school oflege. Two sons are settled on his farm in modern homes, equipped with the Delco system, furnishing light and water. Williams runs twelve plows and has a cotton gin. obert Lawrence, Beaufort county, owns a large truck farm, from which he ships potatoes to northern markets by carloads.

from the State college and is now the lessons learned for developing rural people. Glover also has three children in State college at present, as a result of contact with per-sons engaged in extension service. He has a bank account, if no mis-fortune befalls him, to insure 1928 crop out of debt.

Similar progress has been made by T. A. Williams, ewberry county; Hand Brocykington, Darlington county; W. M. and Walter Dixon, Greenwood county; E. M. Jordan and W. M. Gee, Florence county; E. D. Hunter and C. D. Kirven, Darlington county; Preston Goodwin, Richland county; Willie Kirkland, Barnwell county; Josh Lewbrew, Sumter county; Tom Murray, Orangeburg county, and others over the state.

What is true of Sam Glover's progress is equally true of a large number of negro farmers in South Carolina, who have come in contact with negro extension workers under direction of the college at Orangeburg.

Negro extension work, in the last decade, has influenced many farmers in better methods of farm and home making. For example, ten years ago, five bushels of corn in Beaufort county were considered an excellent yield. Today the average farmer there raises thirty-five bushels. Not only has he increased the yield of corn, but has learned the art and science of truck growing and is today shipping by carloads lettuce, irish potatoes, string beans and tomatoes.

There has been marked improvement in the past twenty years of the negro farmers in diversified farming and in land ownership. The state is now dotted from the mountains to the sea with farmers who own from twenty-five to twelve hundred acres of land and make as high as 75 bales of cotton per year.

In 1925 and 1926 eighty-six colored farmers joined the state-wide cotton contest and produced from one to two and one-half bales of cotton per acre, thereby demonstrating their ability as producers of cash crops. Throughout the state one may find colored farmers who own property valued from $1,000 to $35,000; carrying life insurance policies valued frfom $500 to $10,000; raising money to extend terms of the schools for the education of their children.

The following are examples of progress by colored farmers in the state: In Spartanburg county L. H. Jones, a prosperous farmer and the only successful negro alfalfa grower in the state is worth $30,000; B. C. Cunningham has not missed a single year in adding to his savings account; J. C. Brown and J. S. Gist own seventy-five acres of land with improved homes and worth each about $11,000; A. E. Henderson owns 500 acres of land and is worth around $20,000. Alf Hammonds of Anderson county died recently leaving a farm of 500 acres, well equipped and well housed, with a bank account of more than $20,000. R. L. Williams, Orangeburg county, owns 275 acres of well developed

Most people think that the negroes who were brought here as slaves were totally without previous civilizational experience, absolutely unacquainted with any industrial culture at all. This is untrue. Most of the negroes who came had advanced to a higher degree of civilization than that reached by the Indians of the eastern section of the orth American continent. The negro of Africa had reached the first stage of the agricultural period of civilization in many sections. This prepared them to rapidly adapt the plantation life of the American white man.

During the slave regime in practically all sections, especially in South Carolina, colored people were taught many of the trades such as carpentry, blacksmithing, masonry, and several others. In Charleston especially there were expert workmen in practically every important trade or occupation in the industrial order of the time. A list of industrial occupations participated in by ante-bellum colored workmen would take up more space than is at our command in an article of this nature.

The important fact about all this is that the negro's civilization background both in Africa and during slavery in the United States gave him a store of information and habits of industry which served him in important ways when, as a free worker, he was called upon to function in a highly industrialized without the advantages enjoyed by his fellow workers of other races.

For a very short time during reconstruction the colored man was naturally inclined to "set down an' res' a little while" and so enjoy his new found freedom. But in due time the late former slaves went to work at occupations they had learned "Fore de Wah" and agriculture, industry, and commerce began to flourish. The big fact about the negro during the period immediately following the Civil war is that he managed somehow to "carry on" industrially without entirely demoralizing the industrial or agricultural life of this section. This is an achievement too often passed over with less attention than it deserves. The South demanded the negro's assitance in her effort to rise from economic prostration. He gave it. It was a terrific struggle for industrial existence both for the negro and the South. The negro survives. The South prospers.

The contribution of negroes to the economic and industrial reconstruction of the state is freely admitted. There can be no disputin; of the fact that the negro was a great pillar of strength in the industrial effort. It is generally known that a very large proportion of the actual physical labor necessary for industrial reconstruction was performed by negroes. A few figures showing the industrial progress made by the South Carolina negro may be, more convincing than words. In 1860 this state produced 353,412 bales of cotton, the average weight being 477 pounds. Rice exports from Charleston varied from 4,119 tierces in 1865 to 54,440 in 1880. There was a like increase in the valuation of the crops of Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, etc. In 1860 there were 33,171 farms; in 1880 there were 93,864. All this general industrial progress in the state part of the colored people as well as th whites. These figures reveal the gradually developing industrial efficiency of the colored people.

Since then the negro has been able to "carry on" in this competitive age by the following industrial program: (1) Possession of land and other forms of wealth by the negroes. (3) The development of skill in various industries. (3) Maintaining and improving his health. (4) The acquisition of practical, industrial education by the masses. Putting this program into operation, has enabled the race to advance. A few figures may again serve to impress the point. By the year 1919 negroes in South Carolina were furnishing industrial workers in agricultural pursuits as farm laborers, planters and overseers, as lumbermen, as raftsmen, as turpentine farmers and laborers. Domestic and personal service accounted for a very large number of negroes also engaged in trade and transportation; in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits which reached the impressive total of approximately seventy-five different trades or occupations, requiring more or less skill. All this certainly represented industrial progress of no mean proportions.

The negro in South Carolina is trying to keep step in the great parade of modern industrialism. He is still in the procession. He is trying to function in the field of productive industry and creative business. A few instances of his efforts demonstrating some capacity and success in these fields will suggest his economic and industrial progress in a briefer way. egroes have been especially progressive and successful in the insurance business. Three of his insurance companies in this state are especially strong: Afro-American Mutual Insurance Company, Rock Hill; Mutual Relief and Benefit Association, Columbia; United State Industrial Life Insurance Company, Charleston. Foreign companies afford employment to hundreds of local agents. Negroes have two successful banks in the state: Victory Savings bank, Columbia; Mutual Savings bank, Charleston.

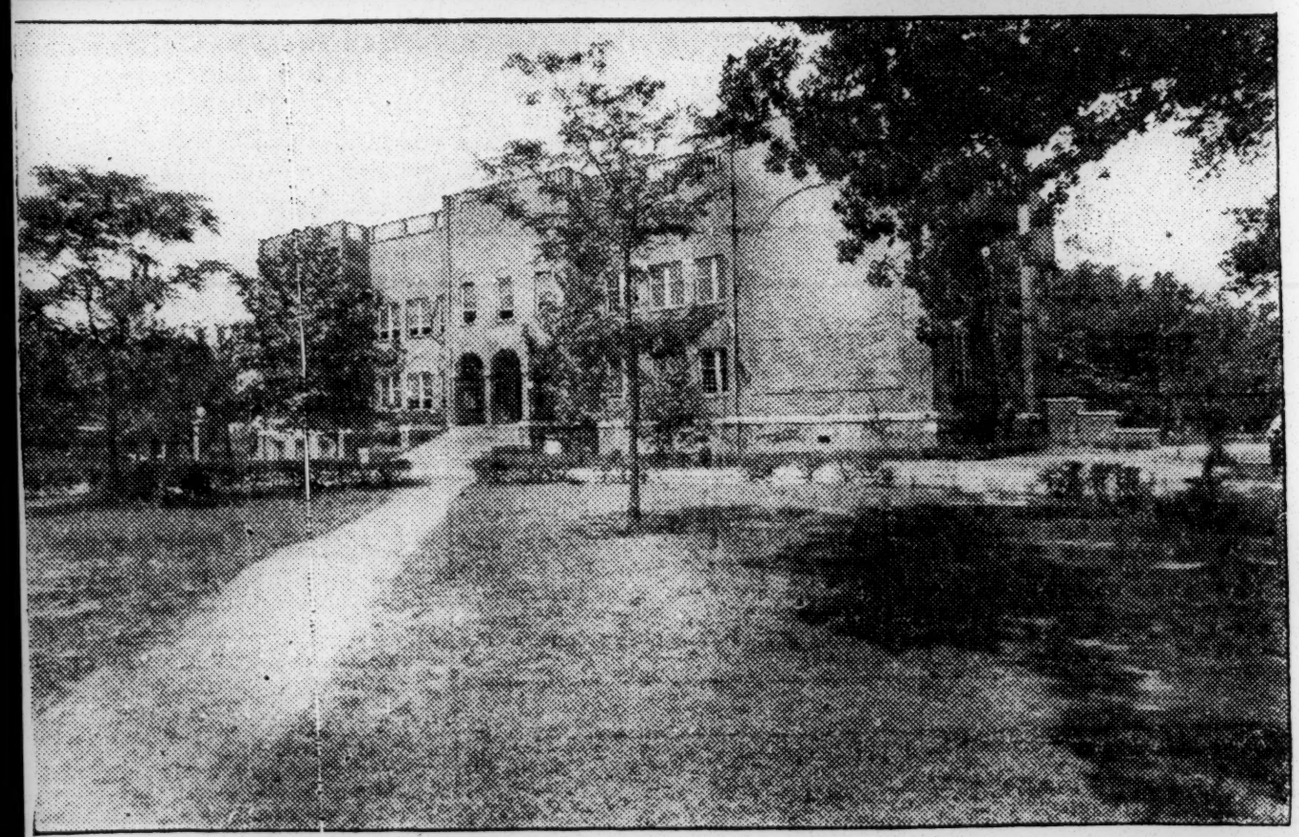
Negro insurance companies grew out of sick and death benefit societies established among free negroes during the days of slavery.

Insurance is one of the most flourishing lines of business in which negroes are engaged and is today the largest field of business from the standpoint of concentrated capital.

Busines enterprises in which 100 or more negroes are engaged: drug stores, builders and contractors, undertakers, butchers and meat dealers, truck gardners, grocers, restaurant keepers, barbers, garage keepers, tailors, painters, hairdressers, taxi drivers, blacksmiths and insurance. They carry on more or less in dairying. fruit growing pluming, shoe repairing, theatres, bakery, wheelwrighting, saw and planing mills, real estate, cigars and tobacco, clothing and men's furnishing, dry goods, florists, furniture, news dealers, electrical industries, millinery, poll rooms, catering, shoe shining, fishing and miscellaneous industries, not including the medical profession, which is by far the most popular of the avocations among them.

Opportunities for negroes to enter the skilled trades industries, and businesses have always been open to them. Opportunities for negroes to freely participate in the business and industrial life of the South in the higher positions are as abundant as they ever were. Finally, it is apparent in the face of all this that the negro in South Carolina is without an industrial programme and minus any far-sighted industrial leader with an economic vision. The only available way out, seems to be a more effective industrial education for masses of the negroes, more rapid and complete trade organization of the race with negro leadership, and close, rigid economic cooperation of the negroes in and through their own business enterprises. This programme will help tide over the present crises. Booker T. Washington was right: ultimately "we must all sink or swim together." As they work toward this happy consummation (swimming together) perhaps no wiser expression of the determination of the negroes has been uttered than the words of Doctor R. S. Wilkinson, president of the state A. and M. college at Orangeburg: "We are to go the road which we see to be the straight one, not looking backward, but following a constructive, far-sighted policy. To be loyal, just, sympathetic and useful to others; finally to accomplish our tasks with greater determination and finer finish than ever."

A. H. GORDON
Professor of Economics, State A. and M. college, Orangeburg.



UPPER, MANNING AND BRADHAM HALLS; LOWER, WHITE HALL, STATE A. AND M. COLLEGE ORANGEBURG

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REPUBLICAN
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
MAY 11 1928

Negro University Seeking To Reach Higher Standard

President Thomas E. Jones of Fisk Speaks Here in Campaign to Raise $55,000 Endowment — Says Race Needs Cultural Training

A program to bring Fisk university at Nashville, Tenn., the oldest and best known liberal arts college for Negroes in America, to the standing of such colleges as Williams and Amherst, was outlined last night by its president, Thomas Elsa Jones. Speaking at St John's church, Dr Jones said that the post-war migration of the Negro toward cities has made the training of cultured leaders of that race vitally important.

Dr Jones was introduced by Rev Dr William N. DeBerry, pastor of St John's and one of Fisk's most distinguished graduates. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Jubilee singers of St John's church, modeled after the Jubilee singers who have won international renown for Fisk university.

Seeks $55,000 Endowment

Fisk university is striving for a $55,000 endowment, almost half of which is assured if the president raises the rest, Dr Jones explained. If this amount, Springfield is expected to raise $5000. The money is needed to carry out rehabilitation work already begun at Fisk since Dr Jones became its president about a year and a half ago.

The social, economic and political importance of having educated Negro leaders has recently been recognized by white men prominent throughout the country. They are showing their interest in Fisk in various ways, said Dr Jones. For instance, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will deliver the commencement address June 6. Other guests of honor will be Julius Rosenwald of Sears-Roebuck & Co of Chicago, and Paul D. Cravath, noted New York corporation lawyer and son of Erastus Emilo Cravath, first president of the university. Mr Cravath is also president of the university's board of trustees.

Mr Rosenwald has promised to contribute $25,000 to the endowment fund if Dr Jones himself raises the balance. The school has more or less marked time since the death of the first president in 1900. From that time until the World war, industrial education for Negroes such as is offered by Hampton and Tuskegee institutes was emphasized. The urbanization of Negroes, so apparent since the World war, makes Fisk's new program essential.

The Negroes themselves are now demanding a college education, as shown by the great increase in enrolment, stated Dr Jones. In 1900, there were only 1000 Negroes enroled in the various colleges of the country. Today there are 13,800, and it is probable that this number will grow to 25,000 in five years. At present there are 99 little struggling Negro colleges scattered all over the country. The general education board has decided to encourage a half dozen of these, strategically situated, to develop until they become "feeding centers" for the small colleges not now ready to advance to such a high level. Fisk university is one of these few selected Negro institutions.

Since the World war about 2,000,000 Negroes have migrated into Northern urban districts, continued the speaker. About 87 per cent of all the Negroes in the Middle Atlantic states and in New England and 72 per cent of the Negroes in the upper Mississippi valley now live in cities with a population of more than 10,000. Even in the South the urban Negro population has increased from 20 to 40 per cent.

The recent industrial revolution among Negroes, together with the deplorable conditions in urban centers following a newly migrating population, call for such leaders as Dr DeBerry, said Dr Jones. Fisk university is hoping to turn out each year 50 or 60 such leaders. The present educational needs of the Negroes fulfil a prediction made by Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee institute, who said that the Negro would need training in the arts and sciences soon after industrial education was established.

Dr Jones said that the results of the drive for the endowment fund, begun only within the past few days, has been very encouraging. Pledges and cash have already been received amounting to $1000. The local campaign will be formally started by Mrs Ethel B. Gilbert, who will arrive in this city early next week. Mrs Gilbert was formerly secretary of the Harmon foundation in New York and chairman of the National Child Labor bureau. She will work with Dr DeBerry and others who will be named later.

WILL WALDEN COLLEGE OPEN?

REPORTED RUMOR OF SUSPENSION NOT CONFIRMED BY LEADERS

Will Walden College open for the fall term of 1928? This is the question that is being asked in the city of Nashville on all sides. It was rumored that the school would not open this term but no one in authority has confirmed this rumor, or will say who is responsible for its being circulated. A representative of The Nashville Globe put the question before Mrs. H. H. Sutton but got no definite answer. She stated that they are working on plans that they hope will result in the school going through with the regular school work and term.

Walden College, as it is now called, was formerly Old Central Tennessee College. After the disastrous fire it was merged with Meharry nad was known as Walden University. Later on it appears from what was regarded as reliable information, that the educational department of the Methodist Episcopal Church separated the schools, created an independent Board for Meharry and ordered Walden closed or removed from Nashville. Following this the Tennessee Annual Conference, it is stated, took steps to open the school. In this they are said to have had the full cooperation and financial assistance of the Educational Society with headquarters at Cincinnati, that culminated in the purchase of the present site. The school that has been operated under the name of Walden College with a full faculty, but during the past year without a president but under the direction of Dean Sutton, which was under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is the continuation of one of the oldest educational institutions in the Southland, having listed as its graduates in various departments outstanding men and women throughout the nation. But the query as to whether the school would open, whether it would be continued, or just what would be done, could not be properly answered by any one in authority.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
Friday, August 31, 1928

DEGREES GIVEN FISK STUDENTS

Graduates Hear Dr. W. T. B. Williams, Dean of Tuskegee College.

Dr. W. T. B. Williams, dean of the college of arts and sciences at Tuskegee Institute, addressed a class of twenty-one summer school graduates at Fisk university this morning. The commencement exercises were held in Fisk memorial chapel at 10 a. m.

Having completed the necessary work, these graduates will receive bachelor of arts degrees, with majors in sociology, applied economics, chemistry, education, English, Latin, history and home economics. More than a third of the class majored in sociology.

Following the processional the invocation was offered by the Rev. Spencer Carpenter, pastor of the St. Paul A. M. E. church. Remarks by Dean Ambrose Caliver were followed by a violin solo by W. A. Cartwright. Dr. Williams' address preceded a piano solo by Agnes Octavia McClendon and the presentation of diplomas closed the program.

Dr. Williams, speaking on the subject of the new day in Negro education, called attention to facts showing the growth of education for the colored race in the South. He particularly cited the summer school as a new and valuable development in the work of the schools of this section. "The summer school," he said "is indicative of the new constructive attitude toward Negro education."

The Negro schools of the South need trained teachers, Dr. Williams pointed out, and these teachers are beginning to become trained by means of the summer schools. One-half to one-third of the colored teachers in this section of the country, he stated, are now attending summer schools. The average intelligence of the Negro people is being raised by improved education, he said, and the success in this work has been greatly due to interested and loyal workers who have spent their lives in the task of gaining proper education for the Negroes. High schools and preparatory schools were also pointed out as great forces and great needs in Negro education.

Higher education among the colored people of the South will be the greatest means in bringing about better living conditions in the race, he stated, and men and women with college and university educations should be the leaders in lifting the race. These education must be applied, he pointed out, to the life of the individual and of the community, and must be of service. The Negro race in the South needs trained teachers, trained agriculturists, trained doctors, trained writers and trained workers in every field, he said.

The graduates were: James William Anderson, Otis Hugh Boatright, Marion Vernice Brincefield, Ira Babington Bryant, Oscar Ebenezer Charles, John Alfred Galloway, Naomi Veronica Geddes, Phoebe Elaine Harrison, Fred Roosevelt Henry, Percy Joseph Jackson, William Jackson, George Earl Jefferson, Beatrice Elizabeth McGhee, Lester Gabriel McNulty, Alma Margueriette Mann, Martha Mae Mason, Preston Robert Merry, Sara Augusta Perry, Mary Vernon Sinkford, Alta Mae Williams Turpin and Jesse James Westbrooks.

Along with the others, Fannie Louise Berry received a sophomore normal diploma earned in June, 1913, and Frederick Augustus Browne received a master of science degree in chemistry earned in June, 1928.

Nashville, Tenn., News
Wednesday, August 29, 1928

ROGER WILLIAMS DRIVE IS PLANNED

Negro Baptist University Will Not Merge With Memphis School.

A drive for $50,000 for Roger Williams University, Negro Baptist school on White's Creek pike, to be launched as soon as the campaign can be organized, was voted at a meeting of the board of trustees of the institution at the university Tuesday night.

Dr. E. M. Lawrence, colored, chairman of the board, and J. O. Kirkpatrick, lumber dealer of the city, were chosen as director-general and treasurer, respectively. This fund, it was explained by Dr. Lawrence, will be used to liquidate the indebtedness of Roger Williams, since the board is looking forward to the constituency of 190,000 colored Baptists in the state of Tennessee to assist in raising money to run the school. It was noted also in the meeting that Roger Williams has only a very small endowment. According to Dr. Lawrence, the board is anticipating full success in raising the fund.

The question of the merger of Roger Williams with Howe College at Memphis was voted by the missionary and educational colored Baptist convention, governing body of both schools, at Knoxville last fall, was decided by the board of trustees of the local institution as necessarily postponed because certain specifications made by the convention had not been carried out by Howe College. It was unanimously agreed that Roger Williams should open its doors as usual in Nashville on Sept. 26. Roger Williams, Dr. Lawrence stated, was ready to do whatever had been ordered by its governing body, but could not carry through the merger until the stipulated details were worked out by Howe College.

Dr. Lawrence said that the university would probably enroll between 250 and 300 students for the coming year and have a faculty of about 15 members. Dean McEwen Williams will continue into his second year as head of the institution, which, he said had been restored to credit by the state board of education. Courses in the university include college, normal, teacher training, Bible, home economics, music and commerce.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
Wednesday, June 6, 1928

FISK CONCERT IS COMPLETE TRIUMPH

Mozart Society Steps a Rung Higher on Musical Ladder.

By GEORGE PULLEN JACKSON.

The concert by the combined musical forces of Fisk university Monday night at their Memorial chapel, featuring choral work by the Mozart Society under Roy Francis Brown's direction and by the Men's Glee club led by John W. Work, was a unique event among events on that campus and therefore in Negro music in America.

It is easy to say that these Negro choristers stepped one rung higher on the musical ladder than ever before. But this time that statement is true. The test of artistic altitude was applied, for example, when the glee club sang "Sittin' Down Beside the Lamb" and then followed it with the Volga Boatman's song. Both these songs—composed along strikingly similar lines—were excellently interpreted, and the latter better than any of the Slavic choral groups have ever done it here. But the spiritual, as a piece of music, was far superior to the popular Russian song in any arrangement I have ever heard. It was a pure and big inspiration, one that should live long in musical art, and it was sung magnificently.

And that piece was not all. Mr. Work's men did also that awe-breathing choral passion play, "He Never Said a Mumblin' Word," in a way that brought the world's supreme tragedy to soul-consciousness as no mere spoken drama could. And these reverent things alternated with such lighter spirituals as "Joshua Fit the Battle of Jericho," "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," "Swing Low," etc. And the real test spoken of above came when the whole chorus sang as encores the good old-time "Ain't Gonna Study War No More" and "I Got a Harp." For fine as they were, they have lost their first place, musically considered, in favor of that "Sittin Down" in the John W. Work arrangement.

Also in the standard music of the white race these Negro singers did notably fine work. After the Palestrina "Come, Let Us Worship," the Mozarteans sang Tschaikowsky's "O Praise the Name of the Lord" and two compositions by Wesley, all with perfect shading of tone, excellent enunciation and faithful following of the baton, for which these earnest and gifted singers are noted.

Unaccompanied choruses by Rheinberger, Grieg and Gretchaninoff left the conviction that the Fisk forces have never done this type of music in its most exacting phases so well before, and that this advancement is due to their leaders, Roy Francis Brown and John W. Work.

The program opened with some pleasing piano solos by Grace Lucile Price, Olivia Lexin Howse and Robert Nelson Hemingway. With these were interspersed vocal solos by Catherine Van Buren (Hageman's "Charity") and William H. Grayson, a baritone of strong and pleasing voice and of aggressive style.

Though the names of Merritt Hedgeman and Laverne Hutcheson did not appear on the printed program, they must be mentioned as the happy contributors of many of the solo parts in the spirituals.

Clarion
Nashville Tenn.
JUL 7 1928

PRESERVE ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY.

ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY must of necessity hold a prominent place in the hearts and affections of the Negro Baptists in the State and throughout the great Southland. For well nigh a quarter of a century her doors have swung open to men and women striving to complete their education; to go forth into the world prepared to fight life's battles and to breast its storms. The successful manner in which she has wrought may be determined by the hundreds of students that have left her walls with the highest honors that the institution could bestow. These students are located everywhere, filling honorably and successfully some of the highest positions within the gift of the American people. Among her graduates may be found competent teachers, learned lawyers, sound philosophers, eminent divines, successful business men, distinguished physicians, brilliant statesmen, captivating orators and typical representatives of every worthwhile vocation.

The University has always done a high grade of work: its students have met every requirement by which proficiency can be measured. The University is well equipped for high grade work. It has just turned out a graduating class of thirty persons who made more than the average required for graduating honors. These students love the University with a devotion as firm and strong as human hearts can contain. The future of this great school is in the hands of the Colored Baptists who own it. How they will preserve it remains to be seen. Two Hundred Thousand Dollars worth of property, magnificent buildings well equipped wth laboratory devices, the most beautiful school campus in the South, should be both incentive and inspiration to them to rid the Institution of debt and make it all that its noble founders desired.

The present situation demands courage, manhood, sacrifice, mature reflection. Is there any initiative among Tennessee Baptists? Have they any measure of self-respect? Is it possible for them to measure up to the demands of a great situation? Do they appreciate the things that loyal friends have done for them heretofore? Are they in any wise qualified to carry their own burden? The present educational crisis furnishes the opportunity for convincing demonstrations of their faith in themselves, their courage and their self-reliance. If Roger Williams University, with its splendid history and its marvelous possibilities, is preserved and restored to its former glory, a beautiful chapter will be written on the history of Negro education in this State.

Nashville, Tenn., Evening Tennessean
Wednesday, August 29, 1928

NEGRO UNIVERSITY — WILL OPEN SEPT. 26

With a faculty of 15 teachers and expectations of an enrollment of 250 to 300 students, Roger Williams University, negro institution controlled by the negro state convention of Baptists, will begin the fall term on September 26, according tounanimous vote of the board of trustees at a meeting held at the university yesterday and presided over by the Rev. E. M. Lawrence, chairman.

At the same time the board decided not to merge the local institution with the Missionary Baptist School of Memphis, another institution controlled and operated by the state convention of Baptists.

Announcement was made by Mr. Lawrence that the credit of the institution had been restored by the state board of education and plans were launched for a drive to obtain $50,000 in Nashville to help finance the institution. Mr. Lawrence will be the director-general of the campaign and team captains will be announced within a few days.

Education - 1928

Colleges

Tennessee

Charles S. Johnson Will Head Social Science Department at Fisk "U"

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Charles S Johnson, editor of Opportunity, journal of Negro life, and director of the department of research and investigations of the National Urban league has resigned these offices to assume the directorship of the newly organized department of social science of Fisk university. His resignation is arranged to take effect September. Mr. Johnson began his work with the league in Chicago in 1917 when he organized for the Chicago league the first department of research shortly after leaving the University of Chicago where he had studied under Dr. Robert E. Park. Later he was released to direct the investigations of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations appointed by Governor Lowden following the Chicago race riots. This study resulted in the voluminous report "The Negro in Chicago," published by the University of Chicago Press. In this volume was incorporated Mr. Johnson's important and frequently quoted thesis on public opinion in race relations. In 1921 he became director of the research program of the National Urban league with headquarters in New York City. Among the important studies made are the social surveys of Buffalo, N. Y.; Trenton and Plainfield, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Hartford and Waterbury, Conn.; Springfield, Ill., Fort Wayne, Ind., and industrial studies in Baltimore, Md. and Los Angeles, Cal. He directed and edited the New York Negro Child Study. He conducted a national study of Negroes in labor unions, and is at present research director for the special program of the National Interracial conference. In 1923 he founded and became the first editor of Opportunity for this organization. In this publication have appeared many of the new objective social analyses which have served to create a new point of view regarding Negro social problems. The Opportunity contests which enlisted the interest of the American world of letters have brought to public attention scores of young Negro writers and assisted in launching a number of them upon self-sustaining literary careers.

The Opportunity dinners became famous for their assemblage of leading white and Negro writers and artists from many cities, and for its brilliant programs. Among the special publications in the interest of this group of young writers and artists are the Hughes-Douglas Folio, the Ballad of the Brown Girl by Countee Cullen, and Ebony and Topaz, a Collectanea, edited by Mr. Johnson. Four special editions devoted to African art have commanded wide attention for their interpretation of this unique Negro contribution to European and modern American art.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Academy of Political Science, the Social Science Research Council, committee on the immigrant and industry of the National Conference of Social work, the American Sociological society, and is chairman of the editorial advisory board for the volume on the American Negro to be published by the annals of the Academy of Political and Social Science. He is engaged at present on a study for the social science research council to determine dependable methods for the study on interracial attitudes, in association with Dr. Woodworth, of the department of psychology of Columbia university. On June 6 he was honored with the degree of doctor of letters by Virginia Union university.

In going to Fisk university he will have responsibility for the experiment of inaugurating a broad social research program in the South where the vast majority of Negroes reside, and for correlating the research activities of a highly selected mixed staff and faculty in the fields of sociology, economics, psychology and history.

Education-1928

Colleges:

Tennessee

MATRON FAINTS AS BRICKS HURLED THROUGH DORM WINDOW

Affairs about the campus of Knoxville College are not near back to normalcy, following one of the most mysterious and serious outbreaks that has been recorded in the history of the institution. Teachers have almost deserted their class room work as faculty meetings are being held almost daily, and throughout the entire day at times, as J. K. Giffen, the young and inexperienced president of the institution, nervously confers with his co-workers in an effort to hold the situation in check.

Students have been given their "walking papers" with no further explanation from the administration than "you are considered an undesirable student."

Being unable to have the local police department detail plain clothes men to patrol the campus of the institution, and, according to certain of the observers, being fearful of public sentiment, it is stated that a private detective from a distant city is now holding the entire student body under surveillance in an effort to discover the influences that have been at work and which have kept the affairs of the institution in a turmoil. East Tennessee

The outbreak that threw the entire student body, especially the young women of Elnathan Hall, into a state of pandemonium and caused a hurry call to be sent into police headquarters for assistance, was staged near two weeks ago, just about the time of night when the lights are "winked" as a signal for the students to prepare to retire.

ATTACK DIRECTED AT MATRON.

The entire college campus was plunged into total darkness when the main switch in the mechanical building was thrown. Miss Bertha Balls, matron of Elnathan Hall, the building where the young women of the institution reside, stepped to her desk to procure a flashlight, but no sooner were the rays of the light flashed than a brick was hurled through the window which smashed the pane into many small pieces. The heavy missle hurtled close enough to the matron's head as to severely frighten her, and caused her to fall into a faint. 12-8-27

TWO BRICKS THROWN.

The crash of the falling glass was heard throughout the dormitory, and the excitement that followed proved indescribable. An investigation showed that two bricks were thrown at the same time, evidently by two persons, for another whole brick was found in the small room adjoining that in which Miss Balls stood, having struck the wall very near her desk. It also was thrown through a closed window, and the crash of the glass added to the explosion-like noise that resounded throughout the building.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED.

President J. Kelly Giffen, greatly excited over the incident, sent a hurried call into police headquarters after the lights had been switched on again by young men students of the institution. When the officers reached the scene they could find no clues that would bring about the arrest of the guilty persons.

Detective Michael J. Cross, in charge of the finger prints department in connection with the city police, endeavored to discover prints on the electric switch handle that would give some trace of the party who pulled the switch, but without avail, the person evidently having used a glove or handkerchief in touching it.

MOTIVE UNACCOUNTED FOR.

The motive for the mysterious depredations about the college is yet unexplained, and no sign of a clue was furnished by the perpetrators of the deed that would give the officers a trace as to their identity.

Rumor is rife in the community and outlines several possible motives for the acts. One tells of the unpopularity of President Giffen as being possible grounds, and it has been inferred that members of the student body employed such a course in exhibiting their dissatisfaction toward his administration.

Another of the rumors going the rounds is that the feeling on the part of certain white people in the community, because of the presence of the white teachers about the institution for Negroes, is responsible for the attack on the plant of the college. Another tells that the hostile attitude of the matron toward certain men students about the college who direct attention to young women of the hall, is responsible.

GROSS IMMORALITY PREVAILS.

In the very midst of the excitement, and while all efforts were being put forth to discover the wielder of the "Irish confetti," rumors leaked through telling that one of the young women students of the institution was an expectant mother. The name of Arthur Evans, one of President Giffen's right hand "buddies" was the name associated with the young woman's condition. The wiley young prexy and his henchmen exhibited the very essence of diplomacy as they endeavored to withhold the reports from the general public, and even kept Evans on the campus until the football game of Thanksgiving, several days after his alleged immoral acts became known, in an effort to pass him out quietly.

Evans had charge of a column in Giffen's mouthpiece, "The Aurora," under the caption, "Kampus Komedy," and it was the general comment among the students that the would-be wit of the young student wasn't even "half-wit" as it changed to "Kampus Tragedy."

MANY THREATEN TO LEAVE.

Many of the young women students of the institution are yet nervous over the situation, and have openly announced a desire to leave at once because of their fear that more serious attacks will be directed at the college. Others have announced their intention to withdraw from the institution at the end of the term as they feel that their physical welfare will not be sufficiently safeguarded in view of the present state of affairs.

PROPOSED MEMPHIS COLLEGE GETS SWAMP LAND LOCATION

Memphis, Tenn., April 6.—The Howe-Roger Williams college will be located on a site in Douglas Park if citizens and members of the school board accept the selection of the white planning commission made last week. The northeastern Memphis locality for the proposed college has poor drainage and is unhealthy. All indications point to a disapproval of this site by white residents of the eastern section of the city who object to riding on the street cars with the students. Other whites allege fear of northern members of the Race teaching in an institution of higher learning in the city, while others do not want to see the [illegible] Race population increased.

The original site of the school on Parkway was obtained several months ago by a number of united white community organizations, although $2,500 had been paid toward a $35,000 agreement for the land. Since that time the whites of the city have banded themselves to fight any location for the college within the city limits and a general buck passing system has been allowed. Eleven civic clubs banded together recently in the Council of Civic Improvement clubs, J. H. Aeschliman, president of the organization, said, to fight any move to locate the college in or near the city.

Opposition to the school being located anywhere in the South was expressed by H. B. Merrison (white), representing white property owners of the northeastern section. Chicago and St. Louis members of the Race would attend and take a leading part in its management, so he felt that it would be an injury to the city.

AS WAS PREDICTED

President J. Kelly Giffen is evidently finding himself in the middle of a bad fix as he sets about to manage the affairs of Knoxville College. The situation that confronts him at this time is exactly in keeping with what we predicted would surely happen. Our prediction was based on the observation of the scheming and insincere tactics which the young president employs in dealing with people.

It does not require a prophet, neither does one have to possess the far seeing eye of a son of a prophet, to foresee the trouble that will surely arise because of tricky, insincere tactics in the operation of any institution.

Disrespectful conduct on the part of the student body, directed toward some one who had incurred the disfavor of the college head, was deliberately winked at. Now, when the ox of the young college prexy has a jab of the horn thrown into its ribs, the head of the institution calls in the police officers of our city, and employs all powers available in an effort to suppress what looks, from the outside, as being a very, very ugly situation.

"He fights Knoxville College," was the smoke screen that Giffen and his henchmen threw up in an effort to counteract the criticism that was directed at his inefficient and insincere tactics. "No, no," was the reply sent forth from this publication; "there is no desire to fight Knoxville College. We are merely desirous of forewarning you, young man, that your tactics will throw the affairs of the institution into a state from which it can never recover." This statement was issued to refute the assertion that we held some sort of grievance toward the institution. Now it appears that Knoxville College is fighting itself under the inefficient administration of Mister Giffen.

It does seem, to be perfectly frank about the matter, that a man's usefulness as head of an institution for the training of young men and women along the lines of the Christian religion, is about at an end, when he finds it necessary to call in civil authorities to handle the situation on his campus. Whatever can be said of Giffen's predecessor, if he ever called in outside officers to quell disturbances on the grounds of the institution, such was not known to any persons. This is the second time that President Giffen has embarrassed the Negro racial group because of such a procedure.

President McKenzie was the other president who adopted such a course and his action in so doing was denounced by all thoughtful men and women, of both races and in all sections of the country. As the result. McKenzie was ousted from his position, and his name is not even mentioned by speakers who are interested in the education of Negro youths.

Fight Site For Roger Williams U.

Whites Oppose Location of School. Planning Commission Favors Opponents of Negroes

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 15—Prejudice crept into offset another imposing project by Race citizens here Friday, when the planning commission favored white persons, who oppose the proposed location of the New Roger Williams University campus on property located at Parkway and Bellevue.

Colored Leaders Heard

Prominent Negro leaders appeared at the hearing in defense of the location of the new university. White citizens appearing argured that their homes would suffer irreparable damage if the university were built on the proposed location, the major portion of which lies in a colored neighborhood outside the city limits and adjoins a cemetery.

Oppose Location

The suggestion that was finally adopted by the commission was offered by one of the white opposers., H. V. Reid, an Illinois Central R. R. engineer. It was as follows:

"The people of Memphis want to see this school come here, but I believe that a site that would be equally as advantageous but not as objectionable can be found. We in our neighborhood wou'd be glad to confer with realtors and officials of the school in finding this location, but we are not willing to sacrifice our homes that it be located in our neighborhood which is largely made up of citizens in moderate circumstances."

Wihtin Rights To Build

The chairman of the commission, Wassel Randolph, stated in opening the hearing that the college, legally, has the right to build on the property. The hearing he said was being conducted at the instance of the city commission, and is, more or less, merely a policy hearing.

The commission decided to choose a committee chosen by civic clubs involved, officials of the college and realtors, in seeking a location where there will be no objection raised.

NEW SITE OFFERED FOR NEGRO COLLEGE

Summer Avenue Tract Ideally Suited, Committee Says,

Thirty acres of land on Summer Avenue, near the Nickey Brothers Lumber Company and near one of the county's largest negro schools, will be offered officials of the Howe-Roger Williams College by a committee of civic club members who [illegible] the school on South Parkway.

The Summer Avenue property, known as the [illegible] tract was inspected by school officials before the Parkway tract was purchased from the Meyers estate. Chief objection at that time was that prices asked were too high. Civic Club officials believe an agreement on the price can be made.

Among the advantages cited by the club representatives is that the tract is located in a negro settlement, yet is within a half to three-quarters of a mile of an exclusive residential section that would likely provide employment for the students. [illegible] of the requirements of agencies interested in building the school.

Raleigh Springs street cars pass within two blocks of the tract and the Binghamton car within one block. The tract also has a frontage of 500 feet on Highland Avenue—the new Memphis-Bristol Highway.

A meeting with City Engineer Will Fowler, the committee of real estate men serving as advisory board in locating the college, officials of the school and representatives of civic clubs opposing the present location on South Parkway will be held after conferences with the owner are held.

Objections; Plans For College Go On

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Nine cities offered sites for the Howe-Roger Williams College when certain white organizations objected to its being located here on South Parkway.

Plans for its erection in Memphis go on, according to announcements made by President T. O. Fuller.

Influenced by publicity given the fight against locating the college in Memphis, Greenville, Mound Bayou, Leland, Pickens, Cleveland, Granada, Miss.; Helena, and Edmondson, Ark.; and Oakland, Tenn., offered sites of from 30 to 80 acres free of cost, for the college, Dr. Fuller says.

Boliver County, Miss., offered in addition to land, a tax levy for maintenance.

Better Element

The better element of the city is standing behind the college, Dr. Fuller pointed out. The City Club, representing 300 business men; the Protestant Pastors' Association, representing white pastors in Memphis; the Nineteenth Century Club, with nearly 2,000 white women members and the powerful Chamber of Commerce, have all endorsed bringing the college to Memphis.

Strangely enough the site on South Parkway, which is the show thoroughfare of that city, is in a section once owned by a race man. A part of it was given by him to the city when it laid out this suburb. The college site was bought for $35,000.

The plan embraces the merger of Howe Institute, a Baptist secondary school and Roger Williams University, of Nashville. Eastern educational foundations have pledged endowment of at least $500,000. The American Baptist Home Mission Society will aid in its support.

NINE CITIES ASK HOWE COLLEGE TO COME THERE

Merger With Roger Williams Will Give School With $500,000 Endow't.

WHITES OBJECT TO MEMPHIS LOCATION

President Fuller Overcomes

IN ARMS OVER A COLLEGE SITE

Whites Combine to Keep Institution Out Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 29.—Bulletin—What Memphis does not want Greenville, Miss., is anxious to have. Offer of one of three free 10-acre building sites was telegraphed Wednesday night to T. O. Fuller, president of Howe-Roger Williams College by the Greenville, Miss., Chamber of Commerce, together with a pledge of hearty cooperation and operation of the school, if it be established in that city. The offer will be presented to the board of trustees.

Education - 1928

Colleges.

Tennessee.

THE NEGRO COLLEGE.

Memphis, March 25.

To The Commercial Appeal.

I have been reading letters and editorials on the above subject for some time, and have come to the conclusion that most of the authors are educated, but not on this one subject, and I will venture to say that not one of them is a property owner, and if so, they are for removal from Bellevue and the Parkway. I have just finished reading S. A. Owen's letter, which is chock full of "wind burning" adjectives, but not much logic.

I am a property owner in the Greenwood vicinity and I also own rental property on Chelsea Avenue and in Raleigh. Allow me to say that the Douglas site is preferable to the Bellevue site if the college comes to Memphis. If the college is so vitally necessary to Memphis welfare I am sure the city and street car company will make the necessary extensions, as they did when the Sears-Roebuck company came to Memphis. Perhaps Bob Church could get the site on which the post office stands for them, as that with Confederate Park would certainly be centrally located.

What Memphis needs more than negro colleges is clean white politics, and let Alabama and Nashville have the colleges, as they need them more than we do.

Very truly,

H. S. WHITEHEAD.

MEHARRY'S ENDOWMENT FUND GROWS

More Dentists Needed, Says School Head

The endowment fund of Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn., has reached close to $50,000, according to a recent announcement from Dr. John J. Mullowney, president of the institution. The total amount raised thus far through a period of two years from various alumni chapters throughout the country is $41,113.62. Chicago and other cities, paying into the fund $5,367.44, according to figures announced by G. W. Claridge, treasurer of the school. Texas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas lead all the other states in figures ranging from $3,675 to over $1,000.

But the drive is still on. A deficit still exists and this must be removed so that Meharry may continue to maintain her standing among other A class medical colleges. The school already has one of its students in Harvard university, one in the University of Michigan and one in the University of Pennsylvania, each taking special training in medical branches to fit himself for teaching at Meharry.

Shortage of Dentists

Dr. D. H. Turpin, director of dental clinics at Meharry, declares: "Never before in the history of the profession has there been so great a demand for well trained dentists; that is, young men and women with a background of culture and refinement as well as the ability to develope the mechanical art and skill. In educational qualities and influence the dentist should equal the physician, for their responsibilities are similar and their tasks are as great. For this Meharry now requires two years of college work before one is admitted to the department of dentistry.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial-Appl.
Wednesday, March 28, 1928

THE NEGRO COLLEGE.

Memphis, March 25.

To The Commercial Appeal.

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Very truly,

H. S. WHITEHEAD.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial-Appl.
Sunday, April 1, 1928

WANT THE COLLEGE HERE

City Club Endorses Negro School Location Recently Purchased.

Complete endorsement of the actions of the trustees of Howe-Roger Williams College, negro school, in purchasing school grounds on South Speedway and Bellevue Boulevard, was given at an open meeting of the City Club yesterday.

The committee on inter-racial relations submitted the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the City Club of Memphis, in open forum assembled, this thirty-first day of March, 1928, hereby places itself on record:

First—As favoring Memphis as the proper city for the location of Howe-Roger Williams College, and

Second—As favoring the location in this city already purchased and approved by the board of trustees of these two schools and those foundations pledging endowments and other support.

FISK TO DEBATE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

White and Negro College Speakers to Meet

Nashville, Tennessee April 7—A new precedent will be established when Northwestern University debates Fisk University on April 9th in Nashville, Tennessee. Although Lincoln University has blazed the way by debating white colleges, Northwestern is the first college to come South to debate a Negro institution. The subject to be debated is: Resolved that the other States should enact the principles of the Grimmes Laws. The Fisk Team coached by Dr. Z. A. Looby will uphold the affirmative. Dr. Looby was formerly one of the outstanding debaters of Howard University and later received his degree of doctor of juridical science from New York University with high honor. Fisk will be represented on the forensic platform by Messrs James McClendon, John Cokes and Wallace Fingal, all members of the Senior class. The debate will be held on the English basis with an open forum discussion after the debate.

Dean Ambrose Caliver, who will direct the Fisk University Summer School, has announced many changes in the schedule of the School. Instead of the six day week for ten weeks the school will be run this summer for the period of twelve weeks in two sessions from June 9th to July 20th and from July 23 to August 30. There will be classes only five days a week enabling the students to combine summer recreation with their summer school study.

Some of the outstanding teachers in the country will be added to the Fisk summer school faculty. Among them are Doctor R. Tyson Wyckoff, now professor of German at Berea College, who received his PhD from Indiana University, has studied in Gottingen University in Germany and is author of a number of text-books in German and Latin. Prof. C. H. Condell, a graduate of the University of London will teach French. Miss Martha Pick, who received her schooling in Austria and did advance work at London University will teach Germon. She also taught for many years at St. Mary's College, London, and eleven years at Earlham College. Other teachers in addition to those of the regular staff will be Prof. Wm. D. Dowdy, a graduate of Iowa state University, Prof. R. Clyde Minor and Professor Robert Thornton, a master of science from Ohio Sate. Miss Alice Simmons, a former teacher of music at Fisk, who has been away on leave of absence to study music at Oberlin, will return for the summer school.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial-Appl.
Wednesday, March 28, 1928

We Are Sorry for the Good Negroes.

We are genuinely sorry for the decent law-abiding negroes of Memphis. They are the only ones who receive no consideration.

Smart and crooked negroes can impose upon the credulity of their race, rob a bank, months go by and nothing is done about it. Charges of attempts to sell the postoffice can be made without producing a reaction of outrage. Negro dives flourish with white ones.

When negroes like T. O. Fuller, with the backing of the better element of white people, seek to locate a school for negroes, they are told there is no place in Memphis for it.

There is nothing those who offered to put up $500,000 can do but take the school to some other place.

In fairness, the city ought to return to the negroes the $2,500 paid on the tract originally selected.

The negroes have acted decently about it. There is no law to prevent them from erecting a college on any suitable location. They are respectful and considerate enough not to place it where it will be objectionable.

There is no obligation on those from whom the property was purchased to refund the money. The transaction was in good faith.

Memphis has a population around 200,000. Approximately 40 per cent are negroes. Memphis has a record for crime and for voting.

Politics cultivates and develops the vicious element. Education would go far toward reducing crime by stopping the production of criminals.

The business of enforcing the law is expensive. It would be cheaper to make law-abiding citizens than to suffer influences that promote crime, and then prosecute the criminal.

We are sorry for those negroes who are trying in a modest way to do something for their race and are seeking opportunity to develop the negro along useful lines. Every community has its good and bad elements. We ought to encourage the good and condemn the evil. We ought to look beyond the temporary advantage that comes from the use of organized vice toward the time when such policy will affect the whole community.

We are sorry that the people of Memphis must bear the blame for conduct without parallel in any civilized community.

PLANNING TO WORK WITH FISK

Two Institutions Will Remain Separate; General Board Will Help

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 31.—Initial steps toward the removal of Meharry Medical College to a location near Fisk University in order that the two institutions may make use of one another's facilities and co-operate in every possible way, were made public at the commencement exercises of Meharry by Dr. John J. Mullowney, president of the college. The tentative plans for such an arrangement in the future were broached at a meeting of the college board of trustees held in the Nashville Trust Company building, when Dr. Mullowney told of the willingness of the general education board of New York to aid Meharry in securing a new site and erecting a new and finer group of buildings.

Advantages of Plan

In his report to the trustees of the college, Dr. Mullowney pointed out that the new plan for Meharry will in no way endanger the identity of the college, but will give it the same relation to Fisk that Peabody now has with Vanderbilt. He stated that recent interviews with the general education board in New York have brought opinions from members of that board to the effect that Fisk and Meharry should be located near one another in order that they might have a joint gymnasium, scientific laboratories and other equipment.

In their present relation, Dr. Mullowney showed that Fisk and Meharry are both taking advantage of every opportunity to co-operate, but said that the location of the two schools in separate sections of the city prevent an ideal interrelation. The present plan is for students finishing the third year at Fisk and desiring to take medical courses, to enter Meharry. At the end of their first year in Meharry, the former Fisk Universities are given A.B. degrees by Fisk. In this way, he said, Fisk students do not have access to complete advanced laboratories nor other scientific equipment. Nor do Meharry students have at their disposal equipment of a classical nature which might be of advantage to them.

Could Work Together

Through the new system, students in both Fisk and Meharry could avail themselves of the advantages of the co-operation institution. This plan, however tentative, will probably be made possible through the action of the New York board and will materially strengthen the value of the two institutions.

Dr. Mullowney spoke of the plan with reporters prior to the commencement exercises. He said that the plan is of course tentative at the present time, but intimated that developments would probably come at an early date. The point which he wants emphasized, he said, is that both Meharry and Fisk would benefit by such a relation, but that neither of them would lose their individuality nor their identity.

Year Is Success

In his report before the trustees of the college, Dr. Mullowney showed that the medical department of the school has had a very successful year with all classes filled to capacity. The dental department, Dr. Mullowney pointed out, was running at scarcely half capacity, due to the fact that the higher requirements recently put into effect had found the Negro colleges from which most of the students are drawn unprepared to send men having the proper training in the sciences, but the future outlook is good. Signs are that the incoming dental class will be slightly larger than last year's class.

The George W. Hubbard Hospital is an integral part of Meharry Medical College, and had a very successful year. Dr. Mullowney's report shows that while in the hospital there had been treated 1,928 patients, in the allied dispensaries there were 14,567 cases, and in the dental operatory 3,111 patients had been treated, and of this number 1,392 were new patients. One of the recent services Dr. Mullowney said that had been added was the Chest Clinic in charge of Dr. William A. Beck, and that this particular clinic had attracted the attention of people because of its practicability and the help that it is giving in preventing disease. For instance, the Davidson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association has co-operated with Mrs. Mullowney, and has appropriated, to be expended in this specific work, $1,000, part of this fund to be used in giving post-graduate training to the physician in charge.

Dr. Mullowney pointed out also the great need that still existed for further accommodations for nurses, as the college simply cannot supply the demands for graduate nurses. The pharmacy department has been comfortably filled, as there is a great demand for graduate pharmacists of Meharry Medical College. Dr. Mullowney's report shows a total of 437 students. Of this number 46 medical men graduated May 24; 27 dental men, 23 pharmacists, and 9 nurses.

Board Gives Help

Dr. Mullowney's report also spoke in appreciation of the splendid co-operation given by the General Education Board of New York, by the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Community Chest, the Davidson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of Nashville, who have taken an interest and contributed generously to the chest clinic, also in appreciation of the work done by Millie E. Hale Hospital, the city health officers and Julius Rosenwald. He also spoke of the splendid co-operation that he received from the General Education Board of New York in giving financial assistance to a selected group of young Negro men who were taking postgraduate work in several of the larger medical centers, the idea being that these young men, after completing their postgraduate work would return to Meharry Medical College to teach their respective sciences, and eventually head departments in the proposed newly organized and modernized Meharry Medical College.

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

MAY 24 1928

NEGRO DOCTORS ARE GRADUATED

Dr. Bruce R. Payne Makes Commencement Address at Meharry.

DEGREES AWARDED 105

Announcement of $18,500 Gift by Graduating Class to School Is Made by Dr. Hampton.

TWO PRESENTED MEDALS

A graduating class of 105 at Meharry Medical College heard the commencement address delivered this morning by Dr. Bruce R. Payne, president of George Peabody College for Teachers, and received degrees conferred by Dr. James J. Mullowney, president of the college.

The graduating class in cap and gown marched to the Meharry auditorium, where the exercises were opened with the singing of "America," led by J. I. Parks of the senior dental class. Charles Nelson, president of the board of trustees, presided, and the invocation was given by Dr. J. A. Lester, registrar of the college.

A vocal solo by Walter Francis Becket of the senior medical class preceded the commencement address by Dr. Payne and a vocal solo by Moses M. Bryant of the senior pharmacy class followed the address.

President Mullowney then conferred the degrees upon the graduates. In the list of graduates were forty-six from the medical department, twenty-seven from the dental department, twenty-three pharmacists and nine graduate nurses.

The feature of the exercises was the announcement by Dr. H. E. Hampton, member of the senior medical class, of a gift from the class of $18,500 to the general endowment fund. Dr. Hampton announced that the gift was made by thirty-seven members of a class of forty-six, with a payment of $25 annually for 20 years, the first payment to start three years after graduation. This is the first time a class at Meharry had ever made a contribution to the endowment of the school, and the announcement was met with applause from the student body and the friends and patrons of the school.

TWO WIN MEDALS.

Two dental students, the high honor men of the class during their four years at the college, were presented with medals by Dr. D. H. Turpin, secretary of the dental faculty. First honor for general proficiency went to A. K. Smith, who was awarded the college medal, and second honor to Frank Proctor, who received the Nashville Dental Supply Co. medal.

The honor students in each department follow: Medical, Rafael Hernandez, H. E. Hampton, I. B. Higgins, A. W. Plump, E. A. Dumas, Esquire Hawkins, E. M. Craighead; dental, A. K. Smith, Frank Proctor, C. R. Claiborne, Miss M. L. Hackley, H. J. Reynolds, J. A. Gay; pharmacy, T. G. Martin. These students who were named honor men made an average of 90 or better for the full course in each department.

The exercises closed with the doxology and benediction by Dr. J. A. Lester.

Medical department graduates were: Hezekiah Ashley, Walter Francis Becket, Clyde R. Bradford, William Hugo Brown, Harsha F. Bouyer, Andrew S. Burton, Lenora Smallwood Carter, Romig Christian, Albert H. Clark, Edgar Boykin Clark, Elijah M. Craighead, Jr., John A. Davis-James, Alert Lewis Dendy, Gaston E. Dudley, Elijah Albert Dumas, Alfred Cornelius Fentress, Curtis U. Franklin, Samuel Henry Freeman, Escous Blackwell Goode, James J. Graham, Henry Eugene Hampton, Esquire Hawkins, Rafael Hernandez, Ivanhoe B. B. Higgins, Joseph Irvin Hoffman, Jr., John A. Jackson, Joseph Sterling Jacques, J. Edward Joice, Jr., William H. Johnson, Oswald D. Lennard, John Wesley Maxwell, Richard S. McGhee, Reginald C. Neblett, Joel Prince Oliver, Ad Wimbs Plump, Frank Stephen Rankin, Leo Ratcliffe, Claude Milton Stewart, William H. Sullivan, John Pompey Thomas, Howard E. Townes, Marcus O. Tucker, McKinley Voorhies, Theodore O. Walker, William H. Young, William P. Young.

Dental department graduates were: Raymond R. Billups, Stephen A. Bell, Sandy D. Booth, Calvin R. Claiborne, Samuel D. Coston, Ira Alexander Daves, Theodore Jamerson Fykes, Jacob A. Gay, Harold E. Griffin, Marie LeGrande Hackley, John Bee Hill, James Edward Jones, Charles M. Lewis, Theodore T. Lowery, McKinley Mack, Bobbie McIntosh, Arthur A. Malone, J. Irving Parks, Seymour Pearley, Frank Proctor, Arthur G. Redmond, Harvey Jonathan Reynolds, Reuben Edward Shivers, Martin R. Silas, Alvin Kirk Smith, Floyd L. Stephens, Artus B. Wilson.

Graduates in the pharmacy department were: Lillian D. Austin, Ridgeley C. Bennett, Mollie V. Blanchett, William S. Browning, Moses Bryant, Albert T. Collins, Wesley G. Donnegan, E. Lamar Freeman, Shelton French, George W. Haliburton, William C. Hunter, Thomas J. Knox, Robert S. Marshall, Theodore G. Martin, Otis J. Mills, Samuel R. Overton, John L. Slack, Harvey R. Taylor, L. E. Trezevant, Albert Wiggins, Thomas C. Wynn, Horace M. Young, Henrietta C. Jones.

The graduates in the nurse training department were: Thelma Wauls, Cornelius Browning, Norine Lawton, Helen Edwards, Helen Jackson, Laura Campbell, Essie Mae Spillers, Bernice Yates Countee and Nellie Virginia Gray.

Cravath Host To Party Of Trustees Of Fisk

NEW YORK, June 3.—(AP)—Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the board of trustees of Fisk University, was host to a party of university trustees and other guests who left today for Nashville, Tenn., to attend the commencement exercises at Fisk.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who will deliver the commencement day address and Mrs. Rockefeller were to join the party at Nashville and return with it to New York.

With Mr. Cravath were Henry James, trustee of the Carnegie Corporation; Leonard Douthwaite, of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial; Graham R. Taylor, of the commonwealth fund; L. Hollingsworth Wood and William H. Baldwin, trustees of Fisk and George D. Pratt, Jr.

Julius Rosenwald, Mr. Baldwin said, is to take a party from Chicago to the commencement. His guests will include Mrs. Rosenwald, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, Miss Zonia Baber, Mrs. William G. Hibbard and Edwin E. Embree, president of the Rosenwald fund.

Education-1928

Colleges.

UNION
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MAY 20 ...8

Tennessee.

Fisk University Is Completely Reorganized

Dr Thomas Elsa Jones, White President of Leading Negro College, Tells of Its New and Ambitious Program—Hopes to Rank With Such Colleges as Amherst and Williams—Has Many Famous Graduates

"AN experiment in brotherhood, achieved not by force of arms, but by sound and broad education." This is Fisk university at Nashville, Tenn., the oldest and best-known liberal arts college for Negroes in America. Each year Fisk turns out from 50 to 60 trained leaders, who can take their place in Negro communities throughout the country to guide their people toward useful, contented lives.

Never before has this need for cultured leaders of that race been so imperative, says Dr Thomas Elsa Jones, president of the university, who has been in this city on a speaking tour the past week. The post-war migration of the Negro toward cities and the recent industrial revolution among the Negroes have given rise to new and dangerous conditions. Dr Jones believes. In these urban centers are needed such men as Rev Dr William N. DeBerry, pastor of St Johns Congregational church, and one of Fisk's most noted graduates.

Fisk university, recently reorganized and rehabilitated, is striving successfully to meet these exacting demands for leadership under the direction of its new president. Dr Jones is a man of wide educational experience and deep human understanding. With such a man at the helm, the dream of faculty and alumni—to bring Fisk university to the standing of such colleges as Amherst and Williams—seems probable of realization in the near future.

Dr Jones was born at Flatrock, Ind., March 22, 1880. He was graduated from Fairmount academy in 1906, and received his A. B. degree from Earlham college, Richmond, Va., in 1912; his B. D. from Hartford Theological seminary, 1915; M. A., from Columbia university in 1917 and his Ph. D. from the same institution in 1926. He taught in the Indiana elementary and high schools from 1906 to 1909. In 1913, he traveled abroad and studied at Birmingham, Eng. He was national secretary of the Young Friends' movement from 1914 to 1917, and was an instructor at Earlham college from 1915 to 1916.

International Training

Dr Jones's training has been of an international character. From 1917 to 1925, he was connected with the Friends' mission at Tokio, Japan. He was director of the Y. M. C. A., at Vladivostock, Siberia, 1918-19, and professor of economics at Kiro university, Tokio, from 1920-24. During the years 1923 and 1924, he was engaged in the Friends' reconstruction work at Tokio. He is a member of the American Sociological society, the American Statistical association, American Psychological association and the American Anthropological association.

Coming to Fisk about a year and a half ago, Dr Jones immediately began to re-organize the university. In his inaugural address, he said: "Fisk university has developed from a preparatory normal school and embryo college, which placed chief emphasis upon classical education and evangelical religion, to a liberal arts college of highest standing, which emphasizes both the classical and practical in education and openmindedness in a search for the truth in religion. It is entering upon a new period of growth. It is attempting only what it can successfully accomplish. It is being operated on a budget basis. Besides the regular cultural subjects given in any liberal arts college, it presents courses in business and commerce, teacher training, music, research in racial problems and practical work in religion and social service. Its geographical location, its tradition, its biracial faculty and its alumni assure it a great sphere of usefulness."

Fisk university is recognizing also that the Negroes themselves are now realizing the need of a college education, as shown by the increasing enrolment figures. In 1900, there were about 1000 Negroes in the various colleges of the country. Today there are 13,500, and indications are that within the next five years there will be 25,000. There are at present 99 little struggling Negro colleges in various parts of this country. The general education board has decided to assist about five or six of these, strategically situated, to develop so that they may in time become "feeding centers" for the others. Fisk university is one of these few selected Negro institutions.

Important Men as Speakers

Distinguished citizens throughout America are recognizing Fisk's important role in the affairs of the country. The commencement speaker, June 6 will be John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Julius Rosenwald of Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago, will also be among the guests of honor. A third prominent guest at the commencement will be Paul D. Cravath, noted New York corporation lawyer and son of Erastus Emile Cravath, first president of the university. Mr Cravath is president of Fisk's board of trustees.

Although Fisk is being carefully conducted on a budget, the many changes made and others still going on require more money. At present, the university is seeking a $55,000 endowment fund, almost half of which is already promised if the president raises the balance. Mr Rosenwald will contribute $25,000 to the fund if alumni and friends give the rest. Springfield's quota is $5000. The local campaign will be started this week under the leadership of Mrs Ethel B. Gilbert, formerly secretary of the Harmon foundation in New York and chairman of the National Child labor bureau.

James R. Angell, president of Yale university, says of Fisk: "The American nation can go forward to enduring success, only if it begets and trains leaders of vision and power commensurate with its needs. Nowhere is the strain on democracy greater than at those points where races of different color, and of divergent cultural antecedents, must live side by side. There, the need for a wise and educated leadership is imperative. The task which confronts Fisk, and similar institutions, is thus of compelling importance, and it is to the interest of the entire nation that it be given the resources to do its work well."

Rev Dr Henry Emerson Fosdick of New York: "Fisk university has so long and honorable a history that it should not need commendation from any one, but should be known to all. The present management of the university is commending itself to whites and to the blacks by its wisdom, and should have the support of all those who are deeply concerned that the race problem in this country should be happily solved."

Songs of Negro Slaves

Founded upon a record of service of the highest kind, Fisk university is looked upon as a strong indication that the liberal arts college is an indispensable part of any education program for Negroes. According to its president, it endeavors to create a background, a point of view, unified and motivated personality. It is located so that it is within easy reach of three-fourths of the Negro population of America and its tradition goes back to the once-famous slave market on which it is built. There are romance and drama in the story of the renowned Jubilee singers, who were changed as by magic from slaves crooning their songs on a Southern plantation to world artists singing before the nobility of Europe. They brought back money enough to buy the present campus of 37 acres and to erect Jubilee hall. Last year Springfield had an opportunity to hear the Jubilee singers at the Colony club.

Since the World war about 2,000,000 Negroes have migrated into Northern urban districts. About 87 per cent of all the Negroes in the Middle Atlantic states and in New England and 72 per cent of the Negroes in the upper Mississippi valley now live in cities with a population of more than 10,000. Even in the South the urban Negro population has increased from 20 to 40 per cent. Deplorable conditions always follow a newly-migrating population in urban centers and able and cultured Negro leaders are doing much to mitigate these conditions.

The graduates of Fisk university, both men and women, are found in positions of service and leadership in urban communities where there is a large Negro population. A partial study of the occupations of the women graduates shows: 221 teachers, 178 housewives, 31 social wokrers, 11 administrators, 12 postgraduate students and three concert pianists. Among the men graduates, 353 are known to be employed as follows: 114 educators, including 93 teachers, 11 high school principals, six college professors, one dean of college, one president of college, 77 physicians, 36 business men, 30 ministers, 22 lawyers, seven social executives, four religious work secretaries, 23 graduate students, 11 clerical workers, 21 engaged in miscellaneous occupations.

Many of the graduates and former students have risen to positions of remarkable prominence. The work of Dr DeBerry is too well-known to need further discussion, but there are others of equal prominence who are not so well known locally. Rev Henry Hugh Proctor of the class of 1891 is another Congregational minister with a fine church at Brooklyn. Dr George E. Haynes, class of 1903, is secretary of the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ. Through Dr Haynes, the work of the Harmon Foundation awards is carried on, and a great deal of worthwhile interracial activity is fostered.

Dr W. E. B. DuBois, class of 1888; is a well-known publicist and editor of the Crisis magazine. Judge James A. Cobb, former student, is a judge of the municipal court of the District of Columbia. The distinguished tenor, Roland Hayes, is another former student. Prof Charles Wesley, a member of the class of 1911, who holds his Ph. D. from Harvard, is professor of history at Howard university in Washington, D. C. His recent book is the first scientific study which has been made of Negro labor.

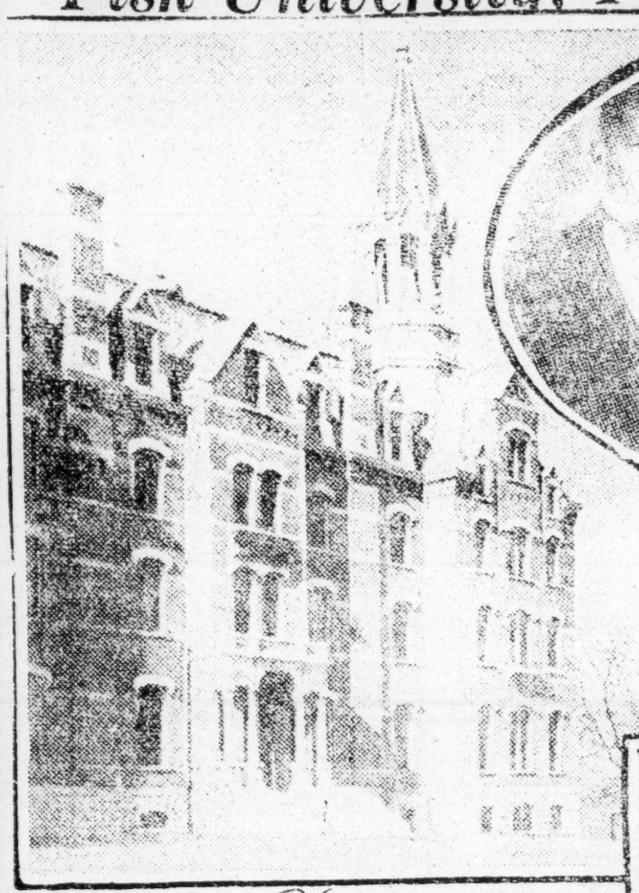
Draws from Wide Territory

Fisk students, numbering more than 530 young men and women, come from 30 states and six foreign countries. The majority live in nearby southern states, and come from typical American Negro families. The Fisk undergraduate is self-reliant, alert and capable of self-government, Dr Jones says. The student activities of the campus are largely in their own hands with faculty supervision, and a student council handles the general affairs of the groups, with a women's senate and a men's senate.

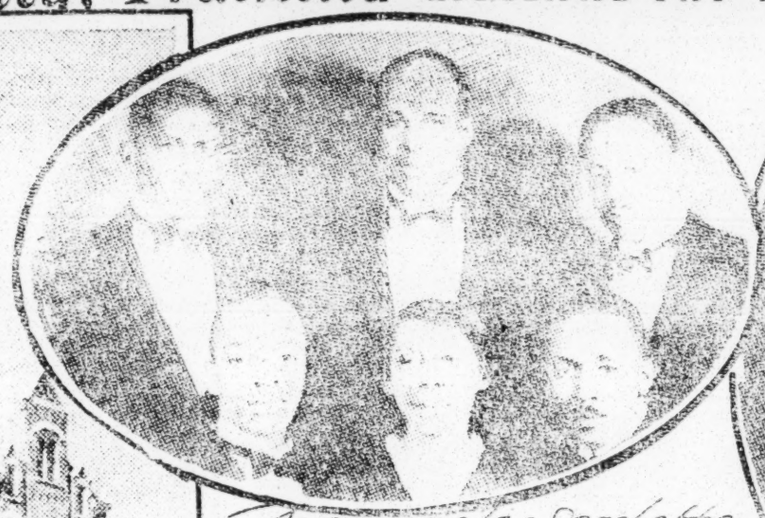
The Fisk students are selected from an ever-increasing number of applicants. Three hundred of those who applied last year, had to be turned away. Since the Fisk student has proved to be above all a worker, he has found opportunities for work in Nashville very few. Even so, more than 60 per cent of Fisk students are wholly or partially working their way through school. They realize that they are expected to bear an increasing share of the cost of their education. When the tuition was raised more than 100 per cent last year, there was an increased enrolment of more than 50 students. However, many could not meet the costs and many others are finding it difficult to remain in school.

It is stated by the president that a faculty of unusually high capabilities, both as scholars and as teachers has been assembled at Fisk university. They have been educated in some of the leading institutions of America and Europe and many have made important contributions in their various fields. Their writings in science, religion, philosophy, the arts, history, literary criticism and pure letters, have appeared in general and scientific magazines, in books, in short stories, in text-books and reference works.

Fisk University, Training School for Negro Leaders



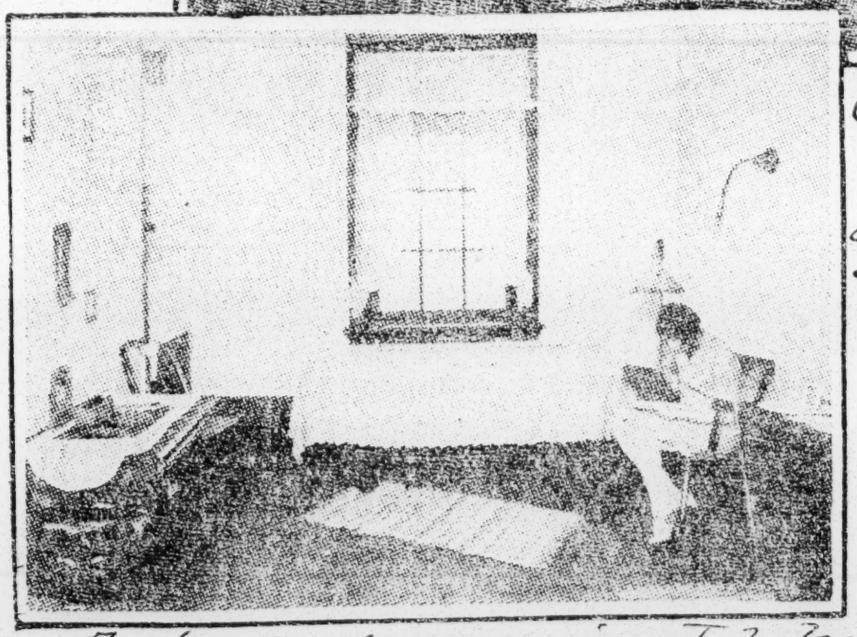
Jubilee Hall, girls' dormitory, built by songs of ex-slaves



The Fisk Sextette, best known group of Fisk Singers

President Thomas Elsa Jones of Fisk University

Chemistry laboratory, where students are trained to be doctors, social workers and public health experts



A student room in Jubilee

Education-1928

Texas.

Colleges

Studies Announced by Prairie View College

Prairie View, Tex., Nov. 16.—The bureau of research recently established at Prairie View State college has just announced the problems which it will study for the academic year 1928-29. Investigations have already begun and the field [illegible] gathering reliable data [illegible] will be based on objective or impersonal findings, and all evidence will be treated with the highest possible scientific [illegible] and temper. Most thorough [illegible] will be made to keep [illegible] uncolored by personal opinion and prejudice.

Problems to be studied for the academic year are: "The Rural School Teacher in Texas," "The Curricula of the College in Texas," "The Status of Science in [illegible] Schools in Texas," "Flora and Fauna in Waller County, Texas," "A System of Analysis for Soils in Waller County, Texas," and "The Foreign Language Situation in Schools."

Problems connected with the work at Prairie View are: "The Educational Cultural and Economic Background of Freshmen," "Basic Causes of Student Mortality," and "Personnel Problems of the Teaching Staff."

Colleges.

HARTSHORN AND UNION AGREE TO SEPARATE

RICHMOND, Va.—Failing to agree after conferences lasting two years Hartshorn Memorial College will separate from Virginia Union University at the close of the school year in June, 1928.

Hartshorn's new policy adopted limits its work to the academy only with the idea of resuming its college work as soon as possible. Hartshorn's [illegible] as follows: college department 187; high school 121; grammar school 29.

The Virginia Theological Seminary and College

LYNCHBURG, VA.

Opens its 41st annual session September 21, 1928

DR. W. H. R. POWELL, its very able President will be assisted by a strong faculty representing some of the best institutions in our country.

Its preparatory, Normal, Academic, College, Theological courses are all very thorough.

The rates are reasonable and the location is a veritable health retreat.

Write the President for further information.

A. A. GALVIN, Chairman of the Board

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. 7-21-28

Education - 1928

Georgia

Colleges, - Change of heads

REV. FOUNTAIN TO HEAD MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE

Rev. Dr. W. A. Fountain Jr., pastor of Ebenezer A. M. E. church, Evanston, Illinois has been elected unanimously president of Morris Brown university, Atlanta, Ga., by the executive board of the school. He follows in the footsteps of his father, Bishop W. A. Fountain, who was president of Morris Brown from 1912 to 1920, when he was elevated to the bishopric.

Rev. Fountain will take up his duties immediately. He is a graduate of Morris Brown with an A. B. degree and from Northwestern university, Evanston, where he received his master's degree. He is also a graduate of the Garrett Biblical school. He married Miss Mabel Porter of Marietta, Ga., a teacher in the public schools. Rev. Fountain has pastored the First A. M. E. church, Athens, Ga.; First A. M. E. church, Marietta, Ga., and Turner Tabernacle, Macon, Ga.

President Lewis Resigns

Head Morris Brown Gives Up After Eight Years

Atlanta, September 1st—Rev. John H. Lewis, who has served as the president of Morris Brown University for the past eight years, has tender his resignation.

He gives as his reason the unfortunate financial condition of the institution which prevents the realization of its ideals. In spite of this fact, during his administration, great progress has been made, not so much along material lines, but rather in moral and intellectual achievements. Georgia and many of the southern states rank Morris Brown University as a four year standard college and give its graduates professional certificates.

Rev. Lewis will return to California late in September to serve as pastor of one of the leading churches. He was transferred from Pasadena, California to Atlanta in 1920. He is a graduate of Yale and Chicago Universities and a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha and Sigma Pi Phi Fraternities.

W. A. FOUNTAIN, JR. NEW PRESIDENT OF MORRIS BROWN

One of Largest Enrollment In History of A. M. E. Institution Is Expected This Year.

By REV. J. A. HADLEY, D. D.

To The Independent:

Morris Brown University opened up for the fall term last Wednesday under favorable auspices and a large enrollment according to the reports given out from the Registrar's office. These students many of them, enter for the first time, representing several states the Islands of the Seas and Africa well balanced and capable, whose interest, it seems, is centered in the school as a means to higher spiritual and intellectual development. Notwithstanding the storm affected sections in lower parts of the state, the loyalty of the trustees and laymen is seen in their presence to render a service to the cause.

Bishop W. A. Fountain, A. M. Ph. D., chancellor of the University System conducted the opening exercises from the University Chapel, assisted by Drs. J. I. Stringer and I. G. Glass. Prof. R. A. Wall, Director of music of the university, presided at the piano.

Bishop Fountain's annual address to the trustees and student body was regarded "A Call to Service," a master piece. It was a ringing, yet, a deep demand for a christian education program which must meet the requirement of our racial group in the deeper realm of spiritual growth along with the physical and intellectual growth; not a pessimistic sentence to be made in this institution, but with the forty presiding elders over seven hundred loyal ministers, and over eighty five thousand members in the state of Georgia, the Old Ship is Safe, declared the chancellor.

Prof. G. A. Singleton, A. M., Ph. D., Dean of Turner Theological Seminary; Prof. W. W. Jackson, A. M., Dean of College Department; Dr. S. Giles, A. M., S. T. D., instructor in the Seminary, delivered masterly addresses. The occassion was one filled with inspiration "the Morris Brown Spirit."

The plan to "Carry on" in the drive for funds to free the school of debts and meet the current obligations was adopted by the trustees in their semi annual session Wednesday.

Dr. W. A. Fountain Jr. A. M., D. D., S. T. B., Chicago, Ill was elected president of Morris Brown University, to succeed Dr. J. H. Lewis, who is leaving for California, his future field.

The future of the school has never been brighter, prospects for greater development in carrying out its aims more determined than was seen on last Wednesday.

Bishop Fountain, has the confidence of the ministry and laymen throughout the state and the pledge to follow his leadership.

Dr. W. F. Boddie, M. D., J. W. E. Linder and W. H. Harris, M. D. treasurer of the University System and Prof. C. H. Harrell, head of the Young League Movement in Georgia, spoke for the laymen in the drive for funds to liquidate the debts now hanging over Morris Brown and the system.

MORRIS BROWN HEAD QUITS

Resignation Of President John H. Lewis Shocks Atlanta and Georgia Educational Circles.

By JESSE O. THOMAS

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—The Educational and Ecclesiastical circles of Atlanta and Georgia were shocked from center to circumference a few days ago when the unexpected and unwelcomed announcement by the Board of Trustees of Morris Brown University, that President John H. Lewis had resigned.

When Bishop W. A. Fountain, the present chancellor of the University was elected bishop in 1920, John H. Lewis, who was then pastoring one of the leading churches in Southern California, became the unanimous choice of the alumni and trustess and the general public as the president of his Alma Mater.

During the eight years Dr Lewis has been the executive administrator of this educational enterprise, the Institution has shown many evidences of progress, especially in matters cultural and in the enriching of the courses of study. During this period the Boulevard Public School, formerly occupied by white children, was purchased by the University at a cost of $60,000 and became the home of the Turner Theological Seminary. President Lewis has added to the corps of teachers, many young men and women trained in the best schools in the nation. Approximately $8,000 has been spent towards library and laboratories and equipment. The college enrollment has increased from 75 to more than 200 in spite of the fact that the requirements for entrance grew more rigid. The State of Georgia and many of the other southern states grant graduates, professional certificates to teach on the presentation of their college diplomas without further examination.

Financial support has been secured from the General Education Board and the John F. Slater Fund for the employing of teachers in departments of English and chemistry. Dr. James H. Dilliard, president of these funds, has very high regards for the intellectual qualification and administrative ability of President Lewis.

President Lewis is strictly an educator and had hoped to devote the remainder of his life to educational work. He is a graduate of Morris Brown University, Yale and Chicago Universities.

The annual cost of operation for Morris Brown University is around $50,000. Assured income, including money raised from churches and students' tuition, is approximately $35,000. This leaves a deficit of some $15,000 annually.

The inability of the chancellor, Board of Trustees, Alumni and administration to so increase the financial resources as to eliminate this $15,000 annual deficit, is the controlling influence that has caused President Lewis to tender his resignation after eight years of hard labor. The gap between the income and the expenditures was gradually widening instead of closing. He did not feel that it was possible for Morris Brown to develop into the type of educational institution that he had dreamed of with this ever-present irresistible financial handicap. He plans to return to California to the pastorate of one of the largest churches in that section.

He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. and Atlanta School of Social Work and member of the Interracial Committee. He was greatly admired and respected for his character and ability and will be missed by all the elements whom he delighted to serve.

Education - 1928

Missouri.

Colleges,—Change of heads.

W. B. JASON IS NAMED LINCOLN "U" PRESIDENT

—o—

Has Been Acting President for Past Year; Will Pick Faculty on May 14

—o—

Special to The Call.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—W. B. Jason, who for the past scholastic year has been the acting president of Lincoln university, was elected president at a meeting of the board here on Monday afternoon.

Jason came to the university in 1919 as a teacher of mathematics and football voach. Since that time he has been one of the constructive workers at the institution. His elevation has been rapid, serving as dean, acting president and now president. He was graduated from Howard university in 1913 and took his M. A. degree from Pennsylvania university. He is 40 years of age, an outstanding educator of Missouri and plans to build a larger and better university in the future.

The faculty will be chosen at a meeting of the board here on May 14.

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAY 2 - 1928

W. B. JASON ELECTED HEAD OF NEGRO INSTITUTION

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., May 1.—W. B. Jason, acting president of Lincoln University, the state Negro school located at Jefferson City, was elected president of the institution at a meeting of the Board of Curators. His election is for a period of two years. The curators will elect the faculty at a session to be held here May 14.

President Jason came to the university in 1919, as teacher of mathematics and football coach. His promotion has been rapid, being successively dean, acting president and president. He is a graduate of Brown University, Washington, D. C., class of 1913, and of Pennsylvania University.

Members of the Board of Curators are: Aaron E. Malone of St. Louis, State Superintendent of Schools Charles A. Lee, Sam W. James of Sedalia, Clifford G. Scruggs of Jefferson City, Charles H. Kirschner and Edward Perry of Kansas City.

WILLIAM B. JASON HEADS LINCOLN UNIV.

At the recent annual meeting of the Board of Curators at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., William Barrington Jason of the class of 1913, Howard University, was elected president of the institution.

Mr. Jason received his bachelor's degree at Howard University in 1913, and his master's degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1915, after which he pursued graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania and at the University of Iowa.

In 1911 he was elected to the faculty of Lincoln University as instructor of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. In 1922 he was promote dto professorship. In 1924 he was made dean of the college, which position he filled for three years, when he was made acting president.

HOWARD MAN HEADS MO. U.

At the recent annual meeting of the Board of Curators at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, William Barrington Jason, of the class of 1913, Howard University, was elected president of the institution.

Mr. Jason received his Bachelor's degree at Howard University in 1913, and his Master's degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1915, after which he pursued graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania and at the University of Iowa.

In 1911, he was elected to the facuty of Lincoln University as instructor in mathematics, physics and chemistry. In 1922, he was promoted to a professorship. In 1924 he was made Dean of the College, which position he filled for three years, when he was made acting president.

Education - 1918

North Carolina

Colleges; Change of heads.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERS HIGHEST HONOR UPON DR. P. W. MOORE, WHO IS RETIRED WITH SALARY AND HOME

Principal Of Elizabeth City State Normal Accorded Deserved Honor

Elizabeth City, N. C.—After 37 years as principal of State Normal School here, Dr. P. W. Moore, was retired and made principal emeritus with a monthly salary for life by the board of trustees on commencement night, Friday, May 25, in recognition of his services in behalf of Negro education and in the promotion of wholesome racial relations in this city and state. This is the highest honor this state confers upon its educators.

Dr. Peter W. Moore, a reserved and dignified man of sterling qualities, came to State Normal from Sampson County, N. C., in 1891, when the State first established this school for the colored race. Throughout the 37 years he has served the institution, his race and this state with unswerving devotion, loftiness of purpose and meekness of character. He is known throughout Negro educational circles of America, and is respected for his high devotion to the cause wherever known.

When Dr. Moore first came to State Normal, North Carolina had only begun to make an effort to train Negro teachers. With an appropriation of $900 the work here was started, and Dr. Moore was given a salary of $50.00 a month. For several years later the annual appropriation for maintenance of the school remained at the $900 figure and the salary of the principal remained stationery. At the present time, Principal Moore retires with the school's annual appropriation totaling $38,000 which is augmented by fees paid by the students, while his own salary reached $2,500 annually. The school was started in a little rented shack on Roanoke Avenue and Dr. Moore was allowed an assistant whose salary was the princely sum of $30.00 to $40.00 a month.

Spirit of Dr. Moore

What State Normal represents today in physical equipment and spiritual accomplishments is largely a manifestation of the spjrit of Dr. Moore himself. It was through his tact, diplomacy in a delicate bi-racial situation, his faithfulness and sincerity of purpose which year after year brought from State officials and the white citizens of the city recognition of the work and aims of State Normal and general support to it.

With what wisdom P. W. Moore picked his assistants in those barren days is now seen in the fact that his first assistant, John H. M. Butler is now superintendent of public instruction in the Philippine Islands, and his assistant, J. W. Brown, is now pastor of Mother Zion A. M. E. Zion Church in New York City, one of the largest, wealthiest and most influential Negro churches in the world.

For several years the State did not own a foot of ground as a site for its normal school. To-day the school occupies a site of more than 20 acres and its plant is valued at a half million dollars. It has a handsome administration building, two dormitories for girls, a dormitory for boys, gymnasium, laundry, practice school, president's cottage and cottage for several of its teachers. It has its own water system and sewerage disposal.

Instead of a principal and assistant to-day, the State Normal employs a staff of 20 capable and well paid teachers and provides its students a full high school course and a two year normal course, the equivalent of two years' of college education. It will eventually provide a full four year college course for its students, training Negro teachers for Negro schools as efficiently as white teachere are now trained for the white schools. The salary of its president is $2,500 a year and his home is provided by the State.

The members of the board of trustees of the school are C. A. Cooke, H. G. Kramer, Mrs. J. G. Fearing, George R. Little and Thomas R. White. Mrs. Fearing, who is secretary of the board, in paying the tribute to Dr. Moore on behalf of the board, State and citizens said:

Board's Tribute

"Dr. Moore:

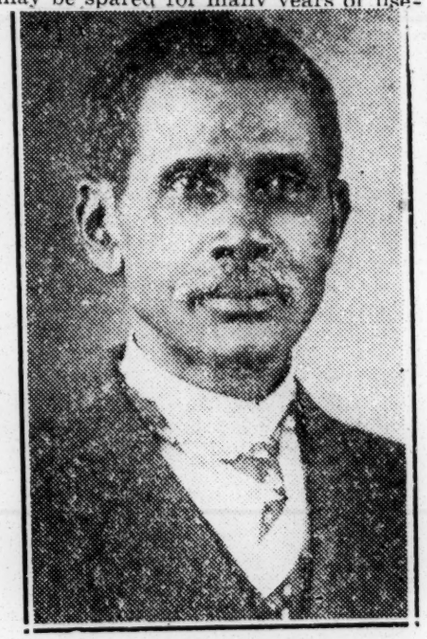
As a representative of the Board of Trustees I bring you special greetings on this occasion which marks the close of the thirty-seventh session you have served as the head of this institution. You have contributed much to your race as an Educational Pioneer in Eastern North Carolina. I am thinking tonight of three distinct contributions you have made to your Race, to your Community, and to your State.

"The first is **Service.** Living records show that you have unselfishly. unstintingly given yourself, your time, and your money; that you have produced for your race some of the very best teachers, principals, supervisors, ministers, doctors, and housekeepsrs,—all of them results of the service you have rendered as a pioneer, conscientious, anid efficient teacher.

"The second great contribution is **Leadership.** You set your light on a candlestick where it "might give light to all in the house." You took the lead in advocating for your people all of those things which were uplifting. You have been a great Christian Leader with a firm faith in the value of good moral character. Before the Board you have plead the cause of your people as their most worthy representative. Your patience, your caution, your appreciation, your faith in youth, and your wisdom as a leader for your people, have set an example that many will do well to follow.

"The third and greatest contribution you have made is **Character.** Your honest, upright, moral and religious life in this community has been an example that both White and Colored look upon with pride. For this great contribution you can never be fully paid. We believe your character to be above reproach. The Board considers your career to be a career of victory and triumph. You have won the great battles you set out to win, and this institution with its hundreds of graduates and exstudents stand as living witnesses.

"With these sentiments in mind, and with gratitude to our Dear Heavenly father for the services you have rendered, and trusting that you may be spared for many years of use-



DR. P. W. MOORE

fulness; we are relieving you of all worries and responsibilities and paying you what we consider the highest honor a Board has ever conferred upon anyone in the State of North Carolina, White or Colored by making you **President Emeritus of this Institution;** thereby advancing you to a position where the institution will continue to have the benefit of your sound advice, spiritual training and leadership without your being burdened with the detailed hardships of the institution; giving you too, a comfortable home and paying you a salary sufficient to amply care for your needs as long as you live. Most certainly do we believe this will be true as long as any member of this Board has a voice in the matter. The Director of Negro Education in North Carolina, Mr. N. C. Newbold and Governor A. W. McLean both recognize the splendid influence, the power for good, the long service record, and heartily endorse and approve the action of the Board and we, the members of the Board are delighted to be able to thus honor you.

C. A. Cooke, Chairman
H. G. Kramer, Treasurer
Mrs. James G. Fearing, Secretary
G. R. Little
T. S. White

The Board has decided to drop the mantle of President for this institution upon one who has been closely associated with Professor Moore for many years, one who has the best interests of this institution at heart and who comes as nearly being the type of man as our President Emeritus, Professor Moore, as any one we could have possibly found had we searched the State over—Professor J. H. Bias, who has been vice-principal for some time."

"Professor William M. Cooper has been elected Dean of the Institution with a leave of absence to attend Columbia University. These three men have worked together for the advancement of the State Normal School and will continue to do so. While Professor Cooper is a much younger man, he is a leader, a hard worker, and a person of splendid character. He has been offered many positions outside the State, but prefers to continue his efforts at the Normal."

FORMER A. AND T. PROFESSOF IS HEAD OF KITTRELL COLLEGE

12/8/28

D. K. Cherry Has Been Designated to Fill Vacancy Made By Resignation Of Dr. G. A. Edwards

KITTRELL, N. C., Dec. 6.—(A. N. P.)—According to an announcement by the board of trustees of Kittrell College, located near here, Professor D. K. Cherry, former professor at the North Carolina A. and T. College, has been designated as president of Kittrell College, to succeed Dr. G. A. Edwards who resigned recently.

The election of Professor Cherry followed a series of meetings of church and school officials at which Dr. Edwards' resignation was discussed. Despite the petition sent to the board by the faculty expressing confidence in Dr. Edwards and urging that his resignation not be accepted, the board unanimously decided to accept the resignation and went about the duty of electing a new president.

Kittrell College has been under a cloud for some weeks due to charges brought by a young woman who attended the college, Miss Angie Neale, that the institution was the scene of many "love affairs" between pastors and co-eds. Other reports were that pastors had sent comely young women to the institution under free scholarships and had used the college as a trysting place for clandestine purposes.

Dr. Edwards denied the charges and pointed out the progress of the institution under his administration but sent in his resignation as president. Professor Cherry is well-qualified to assume the reigns of administrator, having had much experience in educational work. The board of trustees has expressed confidence in his ability and will back him to the limit.

Kittrell College is one of the leading colleges under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and holds an important place in the educational circles of the state.

Education - 1928

Colleges, - Change of heads.

North Carolina.

EDWARDS QUITS AS KITTRELL COLLEGE HEAD

Trustees Plan Board Meeting Nov. 14 To Accept Resignation

MEETING SCHEDULED FOR RICH SQUARE

President An Architect Before His Election 12 Yrs. Ago

G. A. Edwards, for 12 years president of Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C. resigned October 20th.

His letter of resignation was forwarded to Bishop A. L. Gaines, and members of the trustee board and gave jealously as the reason.

Resignation

The resignation reads in part:

"Last year jealousy arose on the part of some who though that they could do the work better than we and to defeat our plans they resorted to very un-Christian methods For the first time in 12 years I find the board divided.

"While my heart is in the work here and I am intensely interested in the future development of the school, I feel that if going will bring together the forces of the school so that work can continue, will gladly do so.

As Soon As He's Paid

"Therefore, present herewith, my resignation, to take effect as soon as soon as I am paid the full amount the school owes me and I am relieved of the obligations for which my personal property stands surety, and as soon thereafter as my successor can be appointed."

When President Edwards became head of the school its campus comprized 59 acres and there was neither a standard high school nor college.

Its campus now includes 275 acres with nearly a half-mile front on U S. High, Route 1. The physical plant is valued at $1,000,000.

Students Struck This Year

Fifty students were ousted from Kittrell College in February of this year after a strike.

Student resolutions were forwarded Bishop J. Albert Johnson, then chancellor of the college, condemning the morals of the present administration.

The strike started January 29 when a professor and dean of men and a sophomore were discharged for improper conduct. The couple were married later.

Sisters File Charges

Last week two sisters, Misses Grace and Angie Neal, former students of Kittrell College, filed charges of Paternity against pastors in North Carolina.

Reports from the colleges are to the effect that pressure was used to force President Edwards' resignation.

Committee Meeting

Bishop A. L. Gaines told the AFRO-AMERICAN that five members of the trustee board had requested him to call a full board meeting at the earliest possible moment

He agreed, however, to call an executive committee meeting at Rich Square, N. C., November 14 while the North Carolina Annual Conference is in session, to pass upon President Edwards' resignation.

KITTRELL COLL'GE PRESIDENT TO RESIGN

To the Bishop and Members of the Trustee Board of Kittrell College:

Gentlemen:

Twelve years ago, without application, I was elected President of Kittrell College with your unanimous vote. Having served at Shaw University for more than fifteen years and being established in the city of Raleigh and State of North Carolina as the only registered and licensed Negro architect, I was reluctant to accept the position. It was only after I had made the third visit to Kittrell College and saw its need for one who had the peculiar training and experience which was mine, and the great opportunity for service which it offered, that I decided to make the financial sacrifice and come here.

We found the school, as you know, run down and debt incumbered, having no electric or gas lights and the one local heating plant in Duke Hall was out of commission and wood and coal heaters were being used throughout the buildings. The schools then owned fifty-nine acres of land largely in the bottom and neither the high school nor college was standard. We addressed ourselves to the task which lay before us and with the cooperation of the board of trustees, faculty and students and the friends on the field, we have increased its holdings to two hundred and seventy-five acres with nearly a half mile front on the most prominent tourist highway in America, shown on the U. S. highway map as route No. 1, running from Quebec, Canada, to Miami, Fla. Our new possession has a crescent plateau running on from this highway which authorities say is one of the most beautiful school sites in America.

All of our buildings of any size are heated by steam and connected with water and a permanent sewer system. We are connected with the Carolina Light and Power Company which supplies light to all the buildings and power for driving our machinery. We have increased the valuation of the physical plant from $60,000 to $1,000,000 and have raised the standard of the high school to 1A and the college is receiving full credit for all work done. We have topographical maps of the campus and drawings of a complete hydrant system to guide us in future developments in which we are profoundly interested.

Last year jealousy arose on the part of some who thought that they could do the work here better than we, and to defeat our plans resorted to very unchristian methods and for the first time in the twelve years we find the board divided. While our hearts are in the work here and we are intensely interested in the future developments of the school, we feel that if our going will bring together the forces of the school so that the work can continue we shall gladly do so.

Therefore, I present herewith my resignation to take effect as soon as I am paid the full amount the school is due me and am relieved of the school obligations for which my personal property stands surety and as soon thereafter as my successor can be appointed. Our interest in the school will continue and stand ready to serve in any way we can for the future development of Kittrell College.

With best wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

G. A. EDWARDS,

President.

Colleges — Change of Heads.

HEADS COLLEGE—Dean Mohr, formerly of Wilberforce university, who has been named the new president of Paul Quinn college at Marshall, Texas. The new president is well known in educational circles throughout the country. At Wilberforce he was director of athletics along with his other faculty duties.

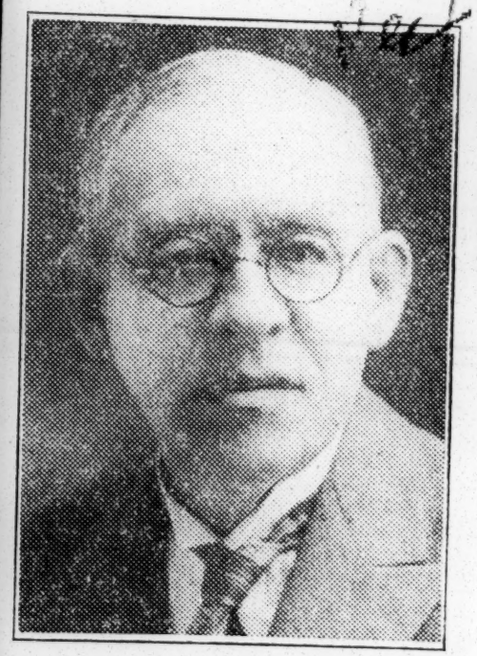
Education—1928.

Colleges.—Change of heads.

Texas.

BISHOP COLLEGE PRESIDENT HELD IMPORTANT POST

at Bishop College has injected new life into both students and teachers, and already plans are being laid to develop this school, from a physical standpoint, into one of the leading institutions of higher education of Negro youths in the entire South.



DR. D. C. GILMORE, acting president of Bishop College, Marshall Texas, who succeeded Prof. C. H. Maxson, who was head of this East Texas institution of learning for fully 20 years and was forced to relinquish the work last fall due to failing health, has ha considerable educational work in th foreign field.

From 1890 to 1896 Dr. Gilmore w connected with the Rangoon Bapti College, Burma, India, afte changed to Judson Colleg school maintained by the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, an organization of Northern white Baptists. He was also connected with this school (now the University of Rangoon) from 1906 to 1926, teaching English literature and serving as president from 1916 to 1920.

As a result of his work in the educational field in India, the British government awarded Dr. Gilmore the Kaisar-Il-Hind medal, one of the highest honors paid an educator by Great Britain.

His induction into presidential office

PAUL QUINN GETS NEW PRESIDENT

HOUSTON, TEXAS, July 1.—Prof. I. Mohr, teacher in Samuel Houston college will succeed Pres. N. A. Banks as Paul Quinn college president, trustees of the latter institution have announced.

Professor Mohr, although a young man, is highly recommended. He is a graduate of chemistry and pharmacy at Ohio State university, receiving there the degrees of B. S. and Ph. C. He has also studied at the Milwaukee Busines college, the Milwaukee school of engineering, Sobonne university in Paris, Marquette college, and pursued special study under Otto Chemrier of Berlin university.

He taught four years at Wilberforce university before being elected to head the science department of Samuel Huston college two years ago.

Education—1928
Commencements.

Georgia.

Plea for Racial Forbearance Made By Doctor Moton

A plea for members of both races to assume an unselfish attitude toward each other for mutual help was made here today by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala., in a commencement address at a joint conference of Spelman and Morehouse colleges.

"The south has a supreme opportunity to show the world that two races radically different, can live side by side in peace and friendship and work out their destinies together in mutual helpfulness," Dr. Moton said. "We have yet to learn fully how to do it, but thousands of sincere people of both races here in the south are working at it honestly and encouraging progress is being made."

The speaker paid high tribute to the southwide interracial movement with headquarters here, and particularly to the hundreds of white people who have gone on record in condemnation of lynching and for fairness in race relations.

Birmingham, Ala., News
Monday, June 4, 1928

RACIAL GENEROSITY

Motion Makes Plea For Unselfish Attitude In Address

ATLANTA, Ga., June 4—(AP)—A plea for members of both races to assume an unselfish attitude toward each other for mutual help was made here Sunday by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., in a commencement address at joint exercises of Spelman and Morehouse Colleges.

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The speaker paid high tribute to the Southwide inter-racial movement which has headquarters here.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
Monday, June 4, 1928

RACIAL FAIRNESS ASKED

President of Tuskegee Makes Plea For Unselfish Attitude

ATLANTA, June 3 (AP).—A plan for members of both races to assume an unselfish attitude toward each other for mutual help made here today by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., in a commencement address at joint exercises of Spelman and Morehouse colleges.

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The speaker paid high tribute to the southwide interracial movement which has headquarters here, and particularly to the hundreds of white people who have gone on record in condemnation of lynching and for fairness in race relations.

SPELMAN SENIORS WILL HEAR ADDRESS BY TUSKEGEE HEAD

Dr. Robert R. Moton, successor of the late Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee institute, will deliver the annual baccalaureate sermon of Spelman college in the Sisters chapel on the college campus at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

As head of the largest negro school in America and of the Negro Business league, as a member of the national council of Y. M. C. A., the Federal Council of Churches, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and other important interracial groups, Dr. Moton is generally recognized as the most outstanding representative of his race in the world today. The public of both races is invited to the exercises.

Plea For Tolerance Is Voiced By Moton

Atlanta, June 3.—(AP)—A plea for members of both races to assume an unselfish attitude toward each other for mutual help was made here today by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., in a commencement address at joint exercises of Spelman and Morehouse colleges.

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North Caroli...

Education-1928
Commencement.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.
APR 6 1928

WAKE COUNTY NEGRO SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

Supt. Lockhart Addresses Gathering At Method

Vieing with each other in contests and exhibits and taking heart for continued educational progress in Wake County, more than a thousand negro school children, teachers and parents from all parts of the county gathered at the Berry O'Kelly Training School Friday for the annual negro county commencement.

J. C. Lockhart, superintendent of schools in Wake County, was the speaker of the occasion, reviewing the progress of negro education in Wake County during the past eight years. The new high school building with auditorium seating over five hundred, dedicated on Wednesday, served a good purpose for the exercises of the morning.

Upstairs in the High School buildingh were the sewing and cooking exhibits of the Method High School pupils and in the elementary building the exhibits of the Wake County negro schools entering in the contests of the county commencement.

There were several distinguished visitors present, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Keys, of Portugese, East Africa, and S. H. Sands, of the Belgian Congo, Africa, all of whom are on a tour of observation of negro education in America, under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation. Mr. and Mrs. Keyes have been in Africa for eighteen years engaged in educational work. They were much interested in the work at Method. Mr. Sands was here for the dedication Wednesday. They were accompanied by N. C. Newbold, director of ngero education in North Carolina.

In reviewing the progress of negro schools in Wake County, Mr. Lockhart said that in 1919 there were ninety-six class rooms for negroes in the county, in 1928, one hundred and fifty-one, and of that number, ninety are new, some of the old ones having been replaced. The average attendance has increased from 2,995 to 4,-260. Of the teachers engaged in the schools in 1919, fifty-nine had second grade certificates, while for the past three years there has not been a negro teacher in the county with less than a first grade certificate. In such a record of progress Mr. Lockhard saw reason to take courage.

In the domestic science laboratories on the second floor of the new building was an exhibit of the work of the pupils through the several years in which they are engaged in food work. Health and menu charts adorned the walls. There were examples of well balanced meals, of cookies in the process of making and of an attractively set table.

In the sewing rooms was an elaborate and varied display ranging from the main sewing of the first year students to the attractively made dresses and artistically painted and tie dyed accessories, and household furnishings.

In the elementary building there were exhibits of school work, in the various phases including health, sewing, out-work, booklets and the regular courses of the curriculum from the various county schools, including Holly Springs, Auburn, Rolesville, Juniper Level, Fuquay Springs, Zebulon-Wakefield, Poplar Springs, Cary, Hallsville, Jeffreys, Friendship, Wendell, Riley Hill, Pleasant Hill, Elevation, Pine View, Garner and St. John.

The day was largely taken up with contests including arithmetic, spelling, reading, declamation and chorus contests.

Smithfield N. C. Herald 4-19-28.

A GLIMPSE AT A NEGRO GROUP COMMENCEMENT—

When one attends a Negro commencement in Johnston County he is made to wonder if the negro race is not taking advantage of the opportunities of an education in a more serious manner than the white boys and girls. When one thinks of the development that has come about since the negroes left their first homes in the jungles of Africa, the knowledge is borne in upon us that they will attain even a higher state.

Three of these commencements were held in Johnston county last week, one at Short Journey, one at Wilson's Mills, and one at Princeton. All of these schools are Rosenwald schools and vocational training is stressed. The exhibits of the work done in the schools were eye openers. With the simplest of equipment, good specimens of sewing, embroidery, woodwork, handicraft and other lines of endeavor were the outcome, and it is hoped that their efforts to secure further equipment to carry on this work will prove successful.

The work of their hands was not the only commendable feature of the group commencements, however, for there were literary contests that were well worth listening to. The editor together with the county superintendent and his wife, the Welfare Superintendent, a member of the County Board of Education, and a member of the County Board of Commissioners had the privilege of listening to a contest in recitations and declamations at the Wilson's Mills commencement that made an impression upon each one. In the first place, the selections were particularly appropriate. Some of them were written especially for the negro race and the messages that they carried were of the right sort. In the second place if those boys and girls had a nerve in their body that was not under complete control, nobody could detect it. With a composure to be envied even by seasoned speakers, they delivered their pieces with out a break. It was, however, the negro spiritual that closed this part of the program that the white folks perhaps enjoyed most. It is no wonder that the negro race has produced a Paul Lawrence Dunbar, for their sense of rythem is wonderful, and nothing suits the lilting intonations of their voices as the songs which they sing.

Negroes are imitative. Their exhibits show it. Their recitations and declamations show it. And when they attempt the classical in their songs, they too, show it, but in the singing of their corn field melodies, their spirituals, they are in a class all by themselves. It would be a pity if education should ever spoil the quality of this music that has such a general appeal.

Education - 1928

Common Schools, Condition of.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Journal

SEP 7 1928

EDUCATIONAL COST $45 NET PER STUDENT

State Gives Average for County Schools Last Year; 10,562 Pupils.

The average cost of education in the county schools last year was $45 per student, according to a report by T. L. Head, assisting superintendent of education. This, of course, includes cost of buildings, as well as salaries for teachers and other school officials.

The county schools enrolled a total of 10,562 children during the year. Of this number 1,863 were transported in 43 buses. Expenditures for the year were $474,030.76 of which $170,409 was for instructions, $11,409 for operating the buildings, $13,739 for maintenance, repair and upkeep, $32,916 for transportation; $130,725 for capital outlay, including grounds, equipment and buildings; $61,623 for liquidation of indebtedness and interest on indebtedness.

The average daily attendance among the white children was 3,067 and 4,512 among the negroes. White

Sheriff W. C. Holbrook, of Elmore county, and State Law Enforcement Officers J. I. Shores and H. B. Read were in the raiding party.

Huntsville, Ala., Builder
Wednesday, June 20, 1928

BOARD SELECTS NEGRO FACULTY

Abandon Plan To Purchase Huntsville Collegiate Property

The City Board of Education, at its regular monthly session in tht Chamber of Commerce Friday afternoon, named the faculty of the colored school next year, and transacted other business, including orders to pay certain bills.

Negotiations for the purchase of the Huntsville Collegiate Institute to care for the increasing enrollment of Junior high pupils have been definitely abandoned and plans are being made to accommodate the students in the two grammar schools of the city.

The closing of the institute this year will mean that a large number of pupils formerly enrolled in that college will go to the city schools next year.

ATTENDANCE SLUMP IN WHITE SCHOOLS

Selma Negro Institution Shows Slight Gain In Number Of Students

SELMA, ALA., Nov. 6.—(Special)—Enrollment in the Selma public schools has always been of keen interest to local patrons, due to the fact that the state apportions the attendance fund, on the basis of the number of children in school and each day that a child attends school. In the report sent in to the State Department of Education this past Summer by Superintendent of Schools Paul M. Munro, there was a decrease in enrollment of children in white schools of 38 pupils under the previous year, while the negro schools showed an increase of 91.

For the year 1926-1927, total enrollment in white and negro schools was 3,564 pupils and for 1927-1928, 3,617 pupils. Average daily attendance for 1925-1927 was 2,875 and the initial enrollment in white elementary schools a year ago was 1,241, while this year, in September, it was 1,231, a decrease of ten. This decrease is due to the fact that only children six years old on or before Sept. 30, were admitted to the first grade, while previously children six years old on Dec. 31, were admitted at the opening of school.

Present total enrollment in Selma high school and junior high is 772 students, while a year ago it was 761. In Clarke School, initial enrollment for September, 1927, was 792 pupils. At the end of the first school month, Clarke enrollment was 927.

Average daily attendance in Selma schools for 1927-1928 was 2,909, an increase of 34. In a recent interview with State Superintendent R. E. Tidwell, the City School Board of Selma found that the total increase in average daily attendance over the state, particularly in the white counties of North Alabama, was so great that Selma's proportion of the attendance fund would be less than for last year, $6,318.19. Mr. Tidwell stated that Selma would receive not less than $5,500 of the attendance fund this year

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Journal

SEP 4 1928

SCHOOLS GET LONGER TERM IN CHAMBERS

State Aid Also Makes Possible Reduction of Tuition Fees.

An increase in the term of the white schools from 150 to 168 days, and in the term of the negro schools from 100 to 140 days; the employment of three supervisors now as compared with one employed before October 1, 1927, only a part of whose salary was paid from state funds; the reduction of the amount collected as tuition fees from $65,000 to $50,000; and the services of a full-time school attendance officers are some of the outstanding improvements already effected in the schools of Chambers county with the money allotted to them by the famous house bill, 318, according to Superintendent G. M. Barnett, of LaFayette.

Additional benefits derived from the $58,701 obtained from this source include the permanent accreditment of two additional high schools of the county, and the extension of the high school term to the nine months required for such accreditment without supplementary funds being furnished by local boards. Heretofore in order to provide the nine months term for high school accreditment, the school boards of certain towns in Chambers county were forced to annually borrow money to supplement the funds provided by state and county.

The largest amount available for the schools of Chambers county from the money provided by the unified education bill is $29,501 which is derived from the equalization fund.

In addition to Chambers county thirty-five other counties are this year sharing in this fund. The amounts allotted to Chambers county from other divisions of the new money are: $8,000 from the high school supplementary fund; $17,000 from the school attendance fund; $2,700 from the vocational education fund; and $1,500 from the illiteracy fund.

Montgomery, Ala., Journal
Thursday, June 21, 1928

NEGRO SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED IN 17 COMMUNITIES

Board of Education Gives Assistance in Elimination of Illiteracy.

Negroes who hitherto used the crossmark as their signature and to whom reading matter was one of the mysteries of the games will be given a chance to learn the elementary branches of reading and writing.

The county board of education in session Wednesday morning decided to establish 17 schools for negroes in verious parts of the county. The first of the schools will be started July 1. The schools which will last six weeks are for older negroes to learn to read and write.

Negroes in the county themselves eager to learn, worked, saved and collected until a fund of $269.45 was raised as an aid to the county. The balance of the amount was granted by the state department of education Wednesday. The state will pay $652.78 towards the operating expenses while the county will pay $283.33. The schools were obtained through the department of exceptional education of the state department of education.

U. S. Jones, director of negro education and Lillian Dabney, industrial supervisor for negroes, will be in charge of the work. Schools will be held during the six weeks period at the following buildings: Cowles Chapel, New Home, Madison Park, Ramer, Pumpkin Town, Big Zion, Grady, Calvary, Union Academy, Tankersley, People's Village, Ebeneezer, Bethel college, Harrisville, Oakwood, West End and Prospect.

Education-1928

Common Schools, Condition of.

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK

ARKANSAS

MAY 20 1928

SITE SELECTED FOR NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

Modern Structure Is to Be Erected Adjacent to Gibb School.

Ground adjacent to the Gibb High School for negroes, at Eighteenth and Ringo streets, has been selected as the site for the new negro high school building, it was announced yesterday by R. C. Hall, superintendent of schools. The property has been appraised by the Real Estate Board and agreements have been reached with the present owners of the ground. It is planned to have the building completed by the time school opens in the fall of 1929, Mr. Hall said.

The building is to be placed on the east portion of the block, leaving the west half for playgrounds. The new structure probably will contain 36 rooms, it is said, and there are to be adequate provisions for shops and other vocational training rooms in addition to the regular classrooms.

No approximate cost of the new school can be given, Mr. Hall said yesterday, until preliminary plans have been submitted and acted upon. The firm of Wittenberg & Delony, architects, has been selected to draw the plans for the building.

According to Mr. Hall, no urgent building need has existed since the completion of the senior high school for white students than is to be satisfied by the erection of the negro high school. The 459 negroes in the senior high school grades and 493 in the junior grades are at present housed in the Gibb school and several one-room portables.

When the new building is completed it will be used by the senior grades. The Gibb school will take care of the junior grades and the portable buildings will be done away with.

Education-1928

Common Schools, Condition of.

California.

Citizens of California Fight Jim Crow Schools

Blythe, Calif., Sept. 21.—Since the announcement was made that Mrs. Marie Overstreet Jackson of Los Angeles is the teacher hired to instruct in the new and protested jim crow school here, a committee of prominent local women will meet her at the train on her arrival and proffer her a return ticket to Los Angeles. However, friends of Mrs. Jackson say they do not believe she will accept the position as teacher.

That Mrs. Jackson was the teacher selected was learned when she wrote a letter to W. A. Adams here asking the cost of room and board. He replied, saying the people did not want her to come and teach any jim school. Rather than send their children to a segregated school many of the parents are sending them to schools out of the valley. They intend to boycott the institution entirely. Names of those who send their children to the separate school here are to be made public. Sensational developments are expected in the case when an affidavit of a Los Angeles minister is received here this week. The local branch of the American Legion is coming in for criticism because of their un-American-like stand in favoring segregation.

Education - 1928
Common Schools, Condition of.

Florida.

TRIBUNE
St Cloud, Fla
AUG 30 1928

Osceola Schools Open Sept. 14; Faculty Named For City Schools

Osceola County was not in the list of counties referred to in a recent newspaper article to the effect that many County Superintendents of Public Instruction had failed to file their reports before August 15th, 1928. The annual report of the County Superintendent for this county was forwarded to the State Superintendent on July 31st.

Interesting information relative to the county's schools is found in the report. The enrollment last year was 2530 children, 1246 boys and 1284 girls; the boys attended 170,121 days while the girls spent 178,716 days in school. The children were housed in 112 class rooms, containing 2680 desks, 1478 square yards of blackboards and 5530 volumes in the libraries, not including text books. Estimated value of school buildings is given at $479,-450.00, with equipment worth $73,460.-00, giving a total of $552,910.00 as the total property values.

A very creditable showing is made on the report of white teacher's certificates. In fact it is questionable if a better record can be found in any county in the state. Of the 83 white teachers employed, 50 hold graduate state certificates, 2 specials, 4 state, 6 primary, 19 first grade and 2 second grade. This means that 75 teachers are qualified for some portion of the high school work. Six are specially trained primary teachers, and only two hold less than first grade certificates. There were 96 teachers in all employed last year, 83 white teachers who worked 13,619 days and 13 colored who worked 1,932 days, giving a total of 15,551 teacher days spent in the schools.

The report shows that the County Superintendent paid 91 official visits to the schools during the past term. At least three tests were given in each white school in the county, the results being tabulated and forwarded to the State Supervisor. The average length of term was 179 days for white school and 147 days for colored school.

The schools will open for the coming term on September 14th. The faculty for the St. Cloud schools will be as follows:

H. F. Zetrouer, Principal, Mrs. Laura Lee, Miss Beatrice Campbell, Miss Louise Pope, Miss Sarah Clark, Miss Kathleen Goff, J. G. Hollis, Jr., A. J. Geiger, Miss Margaret Williams, Miss Anne Boisseau, Miss Mary Virginia Myers, Miss Bertie Renfrow, Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, Mrs. Clara Meacham, Mrs. Sara Geiger, Miss Mittie Steen, Mrs. Katherine Farr-French, Miss Allene Moon, Miss Rosemary Landiss Mrs. Edna Goss, Mrs. Susan Zetrouer, Mrs. Lilian Cowger, Miss Virginia Leggitt, Miss Willie Leggitt, Mrs. C. A. Bailey.

Common Schools, Condition of

JAN 6 1928

IT IS A QUESTION OF DOING RIGHT

Evidence that the amount of money in the bond issue allotted for school buildings was not enough is shown in the representations of the Christian Council recently made to the Board of Education requesting that more money be allowed for the school buildings for negroes. It will be recalled that when the amount of money to be asked for in a bond issue was being discussed school officials repeatedly stated that the minimum necessary to take care of the schools was at least five million dollars. Three million dollars was voted.

This meant that a number of children would have to be denied and communities had to be deprived of what they should naturally and rightfully expect of the city. Quite naturally, too, the negroes are the ones to be hardest hit by a retrenchment program. We do not know what promises were made the colored people when their favorable vote was being solicited. But the Christian Council has requested that the Bond Commission, Board of Education and City Council give to the negroes at least the amount of money set up by the administration.

The white people can not make any mistake in giving to the negro at least a square deal. We can not lose in doing what is right. Just how much money should be given them or the basis on which the amount should be arrived at we do not know, yet we are quite sure that the sentiments of the Christian Council are worthy of consideration. The men represented in this council are men of wisdom and sound judgment, men who believe in fairness and in giving to every one a square deal. With only one seat in school for three children it is nothing but proper that the needs of the negroes be considered. It is not a matter of white supremacy (though fair dealing is the surest basis of permanent supremacy). It is a question of doing the right thing.

JAN 6 1928

Atlanta's School Budget

Elsewhere in the Constitution today appears a comprehensive, frank and exhaustive discussion of the school budget for 1928, as prepared for the administrative department of the Atlanta school system, by James P. Barron, president of the Public School Teachers' Association.

It is well worth reading.

No service department of city government is so close to the hearts of all the people as the public educational system. And there is no doubt that with Atlanta's marvelous growth, which necessarily adds to the demands upon her schools, both the appropriations and the equipment are inadequate for such maintenance as the city should provide.

School efficiency, as to teachers, class room capacity, and all the necessary details that enter into elementary education, should not be curtailed by lack of funds, economically administered.

During 1927 the schools have not been operated to their needed capacity. Nearly $400,000 was eliminated from the budget. It is not difficult to understand what drastic measures had to be employed and what such measures meant in school efficiency.

The schools are being operate in double and triple shifts, an teachers are required to have fro 40 to 45 pupils each, on an ave age, which is contrary to every au thority on the best method of se curing satisfactory results in th school room.

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Atlanta can not afford to neg lect her schools, or the proper ele mentary education of her youths The first thing a prospective home seeker wants to know is whethe or not the schools are functionin successfully.

The analysis of the situation b Mr. Barron is well worth carefu consideration, and if there is an possible way by which the situatio can be relieved council should fir it.—Editorial in Atlanta Constitu tion Sunday, January 1.

ATLANTA, GA. Constitution
JAN 1 1928

ATLANTA'S SCHOOL BUDGET.

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The schools are being operated in double and triple shifts, and teachers are required to have from 40 to 45 pupils each, on an average, which is contrary to every authority on the best method of securing satisfactory results in the schoolroom.

Conditions in the negro schools are deplorable. There is an average of 48 pupils to every teacher, which seriously lowers efficiency. The schools are operated in triple shifts.

Atlanta teachers on the whole are poorly paid. There are many good ones but the salaries do not justify the employment of experienced elementary teachers for all the classes. The result is obvious. Without a good teacher there cannot be successful instruction.

Atlanta cannot afford to neglect her schools, or the proper elementary education of her youths. The first thing a prospective homeseeker wants to know is whether or not the schools are functioning successfully.

The analysis of the situation by Mr. Barron is well worth careful consideration, and if there is any possible way by which the situation can be relieved council should find it.

Lexington, Ga., Echo
Friday, May 11, 1928

ONE THOUSAND DECREASE IN COUNTY'S SCHOOL CHILDREN

Exodusting Negroes Account for Three-Fourths of the Number and Florida Boom the Balance

The state census of children of public school age, six to eighteen years, taken in this county within the past few weeks, shows a decrease from the number enumerated in 1923 practically a thousand children, or to be exact 992.

The whites number 1,920, and the negroes 2,411; total, 4,331 against 5,323 in 1923.

The decrease in whites from the 1923 census is 242 while the negroes show 742 less than the prior census.

It is not difficult to find causes for the startling decrease. It is the exodus of negroes from the county and largely the attraction of white people from the county to Florida by the erstwhile boom in that state. However, a number of white families have gone to the cities and industrial centers within that period on account of the financial depression and unfavorable farming conditions that have prevailed for the past few years.

And yet, with this decrease in the number of children of school age in the county, the census shows that the attendance has improved very much over the previous census and there has been a decided decrease in illiteracy.

We have in the county probably not quite so many schools, owing to consolidation of a number lately, but better schols with larger attendance than we had five years ago.

Regrets at the practically twenty-five percent decrease in the county's school population is largely offset by the indicated better attendance upon the schools and the decided decrease in illiteracy in the county. It shows that our people are becoming more concerned about the education of their children. This augurs well for the future.

Valdosta, Ga., Times
Friday, May 11, 1928

TO IMPROVE SCHOOL FACILITIES OF BOTH RACES IN VALDOSTA

The White and Negro Systems Here Will Get Better Housing With Advent of Buildings

BOARD OF EDUCATION ACTS

Conditions at Present Described as Serious; Remodeling of Old Buildings to Start Within Short Time

The City Board of Education plans to improve the school system materially, by the provision of more adequate housing facilities for both the white and colored schools, during the coming summer and in advance of the opening of the 1928-29 term, it was learned today.

Tentative plans of arranging for better housing have been under consideration by the Board of Education for several months.

Describing the condition as serious, one member of the Board of Education stated that it would be absolutely necessary to provide more adequate facilities for the colored students, especially the high school, which now has about 130 students. Whether a new building will be erected, or additions made to existing buildings, has not been definitely determined, and is a matter chiefly of cost, but the former plan is preferred by the members of the Board.

To take care of increases in the lower grades of the white schools, at least one building will be changed and somewhat remodeled. Plans have not yet been adopted by the Board of Education, but the consensus of opinion in that body is that four additional rooms shall be provided in the Central Avenue grammar school, probably by remodeling the floor space formerly used as an auditorium when the building was used as a high school building.

It is expected that the plans for this work will be authorized to be prepared at the next session of the Board of Education, and that work on this will be done during the summer.

Colored School Problem

The colored schools present an unusually serious problem, in the view of members of the Board. At present, the school needs increased room in every grade. In some instances the rooms are packed to the point where no more desks can be added, and students are crowded. The high school's room has to provide space for the grammar grades, which are increasing steadily.

Propositions will be submitted, it is believed, by which the school board will be able to divert about $7,000 to the work, if the city can arrange to add, from other funds, about $10,000, and a suitable building can be built to adequately house the high school, and separate it from the other grades. At present the high school's laboratory and domstic science space has been virtually "taken over" by the lower grades.

If this is not possible, additions must be made to existing buildings to accommodate the high school students. This latter plan is less satisfactory, since it would not provide for future needs of the school, and is looked upon as a last resort by the Board.

High School Growing

The colored high school, which is rated as one of the best in the state, is constantly growing, and will reach the two hundred mark within five years.

The Board wishes to erect a building that will be adequate for the needs of the school for at least fifteen years.

HERALD
AUGUSTA, GA.

JUN 11 1928

MUCH NEEDED NEGRO SCHOOLS ARE SOON TO BE CONSTRUCTED

THE HERALD congratulates the board of education upon its decision Saturday to have erected two six-room school cottages for colored children on the Steed tract near Turpin Hill. This is no more than the Negroes are entitled to, and we hope that the board will give them additional schools as rapidly as possible.

Mr. John Sylvester and Mr. John Phinizy, who have been prime movers in the effort to give the Negroes of the county better educational facilities, painted a pathetic word picture of crowded conditions in the Negro schools in making their appeal to the board of education for relief from this situation. The board was told that there are approximately a thousand Negro children of school age in the vicinity of Turpin Hill who are entirely without school facilities.

Not only will the action of the board of education come as pleasing news to the Negroes of the city and county, but The Herald feels that the white people, too, will warmly applaud this small recognition of the educational needs of the colored people.

RATHER more sympathy than necessary has been wasted on bootleggers who have been shot by prohibition agents.

Yet the fact remains that the prohibition agent or policeman who is too quick on the trigger is a menace to the community.

In Michigan recently a prohibition agent saw a man on a river in a rowboat. He called to him to stop, and shot when the man failed to do so. The man was killed. It developed that he was an innocent man and had not heard the officer's hail. The dry agent was sentenced to prison.

Friends of the dry agent asked Governor Fred W. Green for a pardon. Governor Green refused, saying:

"I have no sympathy for officers who shoot first and find out about it afterward. . . . Just because somebody doesn't jump at an officer's command is no just reason for the officer to start shooting. There is altogether too much of this deplorable practice going on."

Education - 1928.

Common Schools, Condition of.
Carrollton, Ga. Times

FEB 16 1928

What Georgia Is Doing For Education

Chancellor Snelling of the State University has given out some very interesting figures relative to the educational activities of Georgia. He says:

"Relatively speaking, the common and high schools have made greater progress within the past ten years than the colleges. There can be little doubt that the pressure of increasing attendance and the growth in the size of classes have militated against thoroughness in teaching and personal contact between student and teacher. Physical equipment, class rooms, libraries and laboratories are not adequate to the needs of enrollment; but what was done by the state for these instiutions last summer is a sufficient promise that in the years just ahead due provision will be made for their expansion and development."

He tells us that there were 7,158 elementary and high schools in this state in 1926 employing 17,881 teachers at an annual salary of $785.13 for white teachers and $289.84 for negro teachers.

The census showed that there were 900,352 children of school age with an enrollment of 692,907 and an attendance of 513,017 and that the average expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance was $29.85.

The receipts of funds for these schools, were from the state: $4,886,950 form local and municipal tax 9,675,755, a grand total, including miscellaneous, 18,717,950.

There were 6,867 school buildings valued at $37,574,125, while the college buildings, state, private and denominational is $32,271,857; total all educational property is $70,845,982.

There are 882 consolidated schools, 806 of these transport pupils, the total number transported 52,382, and 161 counties have local taxation for schools.

There was appropriated for maintainence of state colleges $1,722,366.

From these figures it may be seen that Georgia is doing pretty well by her schools.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION AGAIN—"IS NOBODY INTERESTED?"

The school question in this city, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. It forever comes back to haunt us with all of its horror and attendant results. With the cutting out of the high school in nearly every college in Atlanta, in order to qualify under the new rating of the General Educational Board, which has to do with the classification of colleges, we are thrown into a high school dilemma. We have only one high school in this city supported by taxation and it is far out on the west side, away from the dense population of other wards. Two-thirds of the pupils attending this school are forced to ride several miles every day and pay carfares and be at the peril and dangers of the uncertainty of travel in order to reach school.

With the crowded condition of this single high school and its double and triple sessions there is a serious doubt in the mind of the Independent whether adequate high school work is effectively done.

Last July this newspaper sounded the warning and showed the unfairness of the powers that be in its allocation of the bonds voted some time ago. A mass meeting was called at Bethel Church and a committee was appointed but so far as has come to our minds the committee has never reported and nothing materialized from this great mass meeting at Big Bethel Church.

The educational facilities for our people have not been remedied one bit, the high school, Booker T. Washington will not begin to take care of the concourse which will be turned out of the colleges because of the cutting out of the high school department; so we turn again and ask as even it was asked last July: "Is Nobody Interested?"

Dawson, Ga., News
Tuesday, March 20, 1928

DAWSON IS VISITED BY SCHOOL OFFICIALS

EXPANSION OF CITY'S EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IS AN URGENT NEED.

Dawson and its schools have been visited by state school officials. Mr. Walter B. Hill, supervisor of negro education and agent for the Rosenwald fund in Georgia; Mr. and Miss Susie Burson, assistant supervisor of home economics, were in Dawson during the week.

These officials all commented on the apparent necessity of expansion of the city schools—particularly the high school and negro school.

Because of the increased enrollment in the white and colored schools of the city very definite needs for additional housing facilities and equipment have become evident. For the first time in the history of the schools the enrollment of both schools has passed the four hundred mark, and demands of the state department of education for accrediting and for diversified offerings to high school students is demanding more of the present building and equipment than can be supplied.

Superintendent J. C. Dixon states that the present buildings and equipment are used now to their maximum capacity, and that they are being overtaxed, in fact. He says that a recent visit of some of the state school officials brought even more definitely to light this already apparent inadequacy.

Open Night School

QUITMAN, Ga., April 28.—Following the six months' term of school provided for by public funds, the Simmons Hill model negro school began a course of night classes for both boys and men. M. L. Brown, the principal, is employed for the year rather than for the school term and continues his work in vocational agriculture throughout the year.

HERALD
AUGUSTA, GA.

JUN 10 1928

SCHOOL BOARD ASKS BIDS ON BUILDINGS FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

Small Buildings Now Used for Negro Schools Are Far Too Small, Committee Told by Citizens

The city conference board of the Richmond County Board of Education voted Saturday to authorize its building committee to seek bids for the construction of two six-room school cottages for colored children on the Steed tract of twelve acres, now owned by the board. Action of the conference board followed a request of John Sylvester and John Phinizy, who appeared before the board and asked that the negro school situation be given some relief.

It was brought out at the meeting that approximately a thousand negro children of school age live in the vicinity of the Steed tract, but school facilities are such that they can not be taken care of. Board members and Messrs. Phinizy and Sylvester told of visiting negro schools and finding as many as ninety-odd children packed in one room; some were sitting on the floor, it was said. In one school, they said, some had to stand thirty minutes and some sat on benches thirty minutes, thus alternating throughout the day. It was agreed that the "situation is critical and something must be done." The board was unanimous in its vote to help the situation.

Moultrie, Ga., Observer
Friday, June 22, 1928

SCHOOL CENSUS IN COUNTY HAS BEEN COMPLETED

Number of White Children Shows Increase — Fewer Colored Children.

49 Illiterates of School Age —57 Are Physically and Mentally Defective.

Final compilations of figures on the recent school census in Colquitt county shows an increase in white children, but a considerable decrease in colored children between the ages of six and eighteen. The census shows that there are now 5844 white children where there were 5799 five years ago. This is an increase of 45 in spite of the fact that Hill Crest and Southern Terrace, which were counted five years ago, have since been annexed to the City of Moultrie.

The shortage occurs in the Negro children, the number now being 1472, against 1886 five years ago, giving a loss of 414 Negroes and a total loss of 379.

Between the ages of ten and eighteen there are 49 illiterates, 35 colored, and 14 whites. There are 57 of this number blind, deaf, dumb, crippled or feebleminded. Eight school districts do not show a Negro child of school age, and several show from one to fifteen only. These figures do not include Moultrie and Doerun. In spite of the fact that there has been a decrease in the figures gotten during the census, school attendance shows an increase.

CHRONICLE
AUGUSTA, GA.

JUN 10 1928

Giving Our Negroes More School Facilities

The Chronicle congratulates the community and Board of Education, as well as our thousands of Negro citizens, upon the prompt action of our educational board yesterday in deciding to give more school facilities for Negro children. The Chronicle has urged more and better schools for the Negroes of this city for years, and in fact one of our ambitions for Augusta is for enlarged school facilities for a section of our population that has long been neglected from the standpoint of adequate schools and the sentiment of the board was unanimous and enthusiastic in response to a plea by Messrs. John Sylvester and John Phinizy of the Inter Racial committee, two public-spirited citizens, who appeared before the board and made earnest talks in behalf of better schools for Negroes.

The action of the board provides for two six-room cottages to supplement the one cottage that is already on the Steed tract in the South section of the city, a tract of land of some ten or twelve acres on the South side which is ideally situated for school purposes. These two cottages should accommodate between five hundred and six hundred children and help take care of the tremendous overflow from the various Negro schools in the down town sections, while the four room cottage already there will accommodate about 200 pupils. That the problem has not been solved is, of course, obvious and no one claims that it has been solved, but a step has been made in the right direction.

The story of the condition of the Negro schools, with our lack of facilities, is touching. There are schools in Augusta where Negro children have to stand while others sit in recitation and there is one-room in a negro school in this city in which there are ninety-seven children. Of course, forty to fifty pupils is the maximum that should be handled in any one room by any one teacher and to have twice that many is unthinkable.

The Chronicle has stressed the need of better schools for Negroes for years and our Negro reporter, J. C. Mardenborough, has laid a great deal of emphasis each Sunday in the page devoted exclusively to news of the colored people of this community.

We hope that the Board of Education will promptly build these cottages and have them ready for the fall and that they will be followed by other cottages, for as we understand it, the cottage plan of building schools instead of having larger buildings is meeting with increasing favor throughout the country.

We believe that the community will back up the Board of Education solidly in this forward step and we congratulate the Board for its enthusiasm and its vision in embracing the plan so quickly and so heartily. We are glad, indeed, that such splendid citizens as Mr. Sylvester and Mr. Phinizy went before the Board and presented the proposition, and the emphatic and earnest statement of Superintendent Lawton B. Evans endorsing the plan for better schools for Negroes is also distinctly encouraging.

The Chronicle believes that no community in the South, or the world, has a better colored population than Augusta and nowhere are the relations between the races more cordial. Our Negroes deserve better schools, they deserve better streets and it is really a disgrace that the city of Augusta has not paved Gwinnett street, which is the great thoroughfare for the many thousands of colored people on our South side, and, as law-abiding citizens who work quietly and efficiently with their white neighbors, our Negroes are entitled to every consideration and it is the sentiment of this community that they receive it.

Negroes Must Wait—$213,000 School For Whites To Be Built—Equal Population 13 Schools for Whites Against 1 School and 4 Makeshifts for Negroes, No Negro Representation on School Board

Since the Negro principals of the public schools have taken unto themselves the job of sponsoring the educational program for Negroes in Savannah to the extent that they use the "big stick" over the heads of all teachers who display any amount of individualism or who dare to express an opinion contrary to their's or the superintendent of education and; since they intimidate these hard worked, poorly paid offenseless women, many of whom are afraid that if they lose their jobs they can not get another and; since to these hirelings is left the responsibility of passing upon what is mete and proper for the Negro citizenry, the tax paying Negro citizenry (whether their taxes go directly into the coffers of the city or through the hands of rent collectors) and; since this Negro citizenry, peaceful, religious with over 200 churches, satisfied, yea, trustful and contented with present earthly conditions for themselves and for their innocent offsprings; since all these statements are as true as those previously stated in the Journal regardless of the private mouthings of spineless parasites:

How are the Negroes principles and the Superintendent going to reconcile the recent action of the Board of Education in voting $213,000 for another white school to the empty, false statements concerning the Negro school made to Negro teachers a FEW DAYS ago?

When the press brings before the reading public conditions existent and harmful to the interest of the citizens and the community at large it is not encumbent upon hirelings to defend the actions of their superiors.

The Board of Education is in the final analysis responsible for the educational program of this community and the 45,000 Negroes making up a large part of this community deserve better treatment at the hand of its Board.

THE UNDERLYING CAUSE

Out of 45,000 Negroes in Savannah only 800 are registered voters.

Until the Negroes qualify for citizenship and unitedly assert their citizens rights, conditions will practically remain the same. Where is the Interracial Commission?

If these 200 odd churches, these 5 schools we have, these numerous Fraternal organizations, these hundreds of men's clubs and women's clubs teach their members the value of the ballot; Negroes would be in a position to demand of Ceasar those things which are Ceasar's and have left all that God requires.

Until our people learn the benefit of cooperation and how to stimulate cooperative effort the race cannot succeed in husbanding its resources or in utilizing its wealth for its own development. Cooperation is the watchword of this busy commercial age: the race must take it seriously or lose its place in the long business procession that passes before it.

Education - 1928

Georgia.

Common Schools, Condition of.

CONSTITUTION
ATLANTA, GA.

2 3 1928

MORTON HITS NEGRO CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS

Declares Existing Situation in Atlanta Is Serious; Urges Remedy.

Atlanta is facing a serious situation in regard to the expenditure of bond money on negro schools in the city, declared James Morton, executive secretary of the Committee on Church Cooperation, in an address before the City club Thursday afternoon at the Ansley hotel. He spoke on "The Need of Recreational and Educational Facilities for Negro Children."

Mr. Morton gave a brief history of the negro race in the south and of the work of the Christian council.

"When we began our work," he stated, "there were no negro high schools in the city and we found people resenting the fact that northern capital was being used to educate the negroes here. Some time later we did succeed in obtaining the Ashby Street school and the Washington Street school. We felt that the negro was entitled to something and that it was the duty of the city to give it to them."

Referring to the bond issue of 1926, Mr. Morton stated that they obtained the promise of a number of high officials in the city that the negroes would get a fair share of the money to increase educational facilities.

"Next came the question of how much of the $3,139,294 available for schools should be devoted to the negroes," Mr. Morton went on, "and it was our opinion that they should get 32 per cent.

"The figure advocated by Mr. Sutton was about $600,000. This was cut to a little over $219,000, or less than 7 per cent of the total."

Mr. Morton presented figures showing there were approximately 22,000 white children and about 12,000 negroes in the graded schools.

Education- 1928

Georgia.

Common Schools, Condition of

Valdosta, Ga., Times
Tuesday, July 10, 1928

Savannah Has Large Surplus for Schools

Savannah, Ga., July 10.—For the first time in many years the Board of Education of Chatham county wound up its fiscal year with a substantial balance. At the July meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon it was shown that the balance for the year ending June 30th was something like $150,000.

This was brought about by an increase in the local school tax rate which was not figured on when the budget was made up. The pay of teachers has been increased during the year and a number of improvements made. The Board will have an income of around $725,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1st of this year.

From this it is proposed to build a new grammar school for white children on Battery and 48th streets and a new school for negroes on Nichols street. They will probably be ready for use in October 1929. The pay of teachers was increased at the May meeting of the Board about $51,000 a year.

The schools are getting more money now than ever before and in the influence of this extra cash is making itself felt in many ways. An annex to the Waters Ave. School is being erected at a cost of $60,000.

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"The figure advocated by Mr. Sutton was about $600,000. This was cut to a little over $219,000, or less than 7 per cent of the total."

Mr. Morton presented figures showing there were approximately 22,000 white children and about 12,000 negroes in the graded schools.

SCHOOL PROPERTY WORTH $1,881,913

Audit For Fiscal Year Shows Value of Bibb System

BONDS RECENTLY FLOATED

Bibb county school property is valued at $1,881,913, according to an audit of the board of education just completed. The audit shows the fiscal year ending June 30.

Walter P. Jones, superintendent of schools, in announcing the audit result yesterday, said that the total valuation was arrived at by taking the actual construction cost of buildings recently completed, and by estimating the others. The commissioners of the county recently voted to float bonds totaling $500,000 for further improvements and construction in the system. The people will ballot on the bond proposal in an election to be called for Nov. 6, the same day of the general election.

The new audit places the 1927-28 enrollment of the county schools at 15,586. Of this number, 9,514 were white children and 5,972 were Negro children. There are 276 white supervisors, principals and teachers in the system and 118 Negro principals and teachers.

The largest portion of the board's receipts during the year was as follows: County appropriation, $410,731.62; state appropriation, $97,760.57; federal and state vocational education fund, $3,833.67; city court fees, $12,087.40, and interest on certificate of deposit, $3,220.75.

Salaries during the year totaled $456,497.92.

Total receipts for the year were $536,090.54, and total disbursements were $529,531.36.

MACON
GA.
ISSUE OF

MAY 13 1928

SCHOOL CENSUS COMPLETED

TIFTON, Ga., May 12.—There are 4,534 children between the ages of six and 18 in Tift county, according to the school census of the county which has just been completed. Of these over two-thirds are white children the figures being 2,625 whites and 1,116 colored. Of the white children, 1,1381 are males and 1,244 females. Singularly, the Negroes are equally divided, there being 558 males and 55 females. There are 44 children of school age in the county who cannot read or write, five of them being white and 39 negroes. Two hundred forty-five children of school age were not in school, this being accounted for, in a large measure, by the fact that a large number of age too late to attend the present term of school.

MACON
GA.
ISSUE OF

MAY 13 1928

CENSUS TAKEN IN GLYNN

BRUNSWICK, Ga., May 11.—The school census taken recently throughout Brunswick and Glynn county, shows an increase in the Brunswick schools over that of 1923. Some of the county districts, however, show a decrease. The increase in Brunswick and the immediate territory is about 300, all white school children. The attendance for the month of April, 1923 and 1928 show that there has been a decided increase in the number of white school children, but a decrease in the number of Negro children, there being 288 more white children and 233 less Negro children in the schools at this time.

Committee of Colored Citizens Request Board To Open Two Schools

Committee of Local Colored Citizens Appeal to Board of Education to Reopen the Reynoldstown and Dimmock Street Schools.

Word from A. T. Walden, member of Citizens Committee from Ann Arbor, Mich. to the Secretary of the Citizens organization urged committee to appeal to the Board of Education at its Tuesday meeting to re-open the two public schools, namely Reynoldstown and Dimmock St., which schools the board had previously closed.

The committee appeared before the Board of Education and made an earnest plea for school facilities for the 600 or more colored children in these two communities. In the case of the Dimmock Street community, the nearest school in the city is 4 miles and the David T. Howard school being nearest for the Reynoldstown children is one and a half mile. The Board passed favorably on the request. The matter was referred to the subcommittee on buildings and Grounds for report. The present crowded condition of the city schools for colored is alarming and when the closing of the two schools mentioned adding some 700 more to the tripple sessions, create a most acute situation for the education of colored children in Atlanta, heard of in any city of the nation.

It seems doubtful that any of the proposed schools provided for colored out of the $3,000,000.00 bond money will be ready by Feb. 1929. The colored citizens expected that the Wesley Ave., South Atlanta, Rockdale, David T. Howard (latter) Junior High and addition to Washington High would have been ready at the opening of the present school year; as it now actually is, only the Ashby Street school has been replaced. There is great anxiety among every Negro Citizen concerning these new schools out of the 1926 Bond money.

Education - 1928

Illinois.

Common Schools. Condition of.

TELEGRAPH
Alton, Ill
JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

SEP 5 1928

JUL 10 1928 Ill.

Alton Schools Open Thursday For New Year

Wheatley Colored School Not Ready but Will Open Monday

The Alton schools both public and parochial open tomorrow for the new school year, the opening day falling two days later than usual because of the sessions of the Madison County Teachers' Institute which has been in progress for the last two days at Edwardsville.

Final preparations for opening the public schools were being completed today and at noon Superintendent Curtis announced that all was in readiness with the exception of Wheatley colored school in the North Side. Wheatley has been completely reconstructed during the summer, and will not be ready for occupance until Monday. Colored children of the first five grades in the North Side and all seventh grade pupils will attend Wheatley. They will be enrolled next Monday and arrangements will be made that they can make up for the two days lost in not attending tomorrow and Friday.

At the Alton Railway Co. office today it was said that ample street car service would be provided on all lines to accommodate children going to and from school. The opening of the new Alton high school will be taken care of by special car service. Cars will leave the North Side at 7:35 a. m. and carry pupils to the new high school by way of Upper Alton without necessity of transferring, and extra service also will be given over Broadway and Middletown lines.

Superintendent Curtis met teachers of the public schools at the new high school this afternoon at 4 o'clock for a final conference on plans for the first semester of school.

North End Renews Demand for Negro School's Erection

After a silence of almost two-months' duration, delegations from the North End Improvement Association and from the Negro residents of the North End district last night gave the Board of Education their opinions on the proposed change of the Froebel grade school at Second street and Exchange avenue into a Negro school.

After business of the meeting had been disposed of, Henry D. Sexton presented a motion recommending the immediate purchase of the plot of ground at Second street and Dutcher's Lane, which the voters had ratified at the April school election, for the purpose of providing a site for a Negro school. Following a second for the motion the discussion which lasted until midnight began.

Secretary Urges Plan.

For the first time in four meetings the visiting delegations presented their views when one of the members of the board called the attention of his colleagues to the fact that there were visitors present who might wish to say something about the proposition.

Cyril Seibert, secretary of the North End Improvement Association and a merchant in the district, asked the board to act favorably upon the recommendation to purchase the site for the building of a Negro school. Seibert declared that the white residents of the neighborhood would continue their opposition to the plan to convert the Froebel institution into use for the Negroes, forcing the present pupils to go to the Emerson school, to which an addition is to be built if the Board of Education carries out a plan which it adopted at its regular meeting in June.

Price Held High.

Representatives of the Negro residents also took the floor. While many of them voiced their approval of the motion for the Dutcher's Lane site the proposition was vigorously denounced by Robert Moore, Negro welfare worker, for the Commonwealth Steel Co. Moore declared that it was bounded on all sides by undesirable conditions and that at the present time it is under six feet of water.

T. W. Gregory and President Dr. R. L. Campbell intimated that the price of $28,000 which is asked for the property is exorbitant. Gregory declared the price would amount to $117 per front foot.

The matter was finally referred on a substitute motion to the building committee for a recommendation to be made at another special meeting next Monday.

"Aiding Taxpayers."

In explaining their position on the Froebel proecjt, several members declared they are giving consideration to the tax payers and are trying to solve the proposition for the benefit of all.

"The district to be served is rapidly becoming an industrial district and there will never be need of two school buildings there," G. Edwin Popkess, chairman of the building committee stated. "We are trying to invest the taxpayers' money in a wise way.

"The Emerson school is easily accessible to the children who are now attending the Froebel school and if we decide to make the proposed change the American will be rebuilt in a fashion which will make it the most modern school building in the city. We believe that if we invest $100,000 in a new building in the north end section that that amount of money will be lost within five years.

"There are many angles to the matter which places us in a difficult position."

YOUNG NORDICS STRIKE AGAINST NEGRO PUPILS

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Transfer of 25 Negro students to Fenger high school caused 2,000 pupils to strike today, and police had to be summoned to control a near riot.

Principal Thomas C. Hill addressed 800 of the students, who met to consider a protest strike against admission of the transferred students. His demand that the strikers attend classes was greeted with boos and the pupils walked out.

Only 200 of the 2,200 enrolled attended today's classes.

Education – 1928

Common Schools, Condition of.

Indiana.

DISPATCH

Michigan City, Ind.

MAY 2 1928

Fight For Equal Right Of Negro In Gary School

United Press Special.—

Valparaiso, Ind., May 2.—Battling for "equal rights for colored students" in the Gary public schools, attorneys for the national association for the advancement of colored people today advanced arguments in Porter county circuit court in efforts to make it possible for negro students to attend any Gary school.

The association is fighting the city of Gary in a mandamus suit which would compel Gary to allow negro pupils in any of its schools.

The suit was the result of the successful strike of 1,400 white students last year. The students refused to attend school with negroes and finally succeeded in having the negroes barred from Emerson high school.

"Until we secure facilities for colored students in the Gary schools, we will fight on for our equal rights for education," attorneys for the negroes said today.

There are about 3,500 negro children in Gary schools, as compared with 16,500 white students.

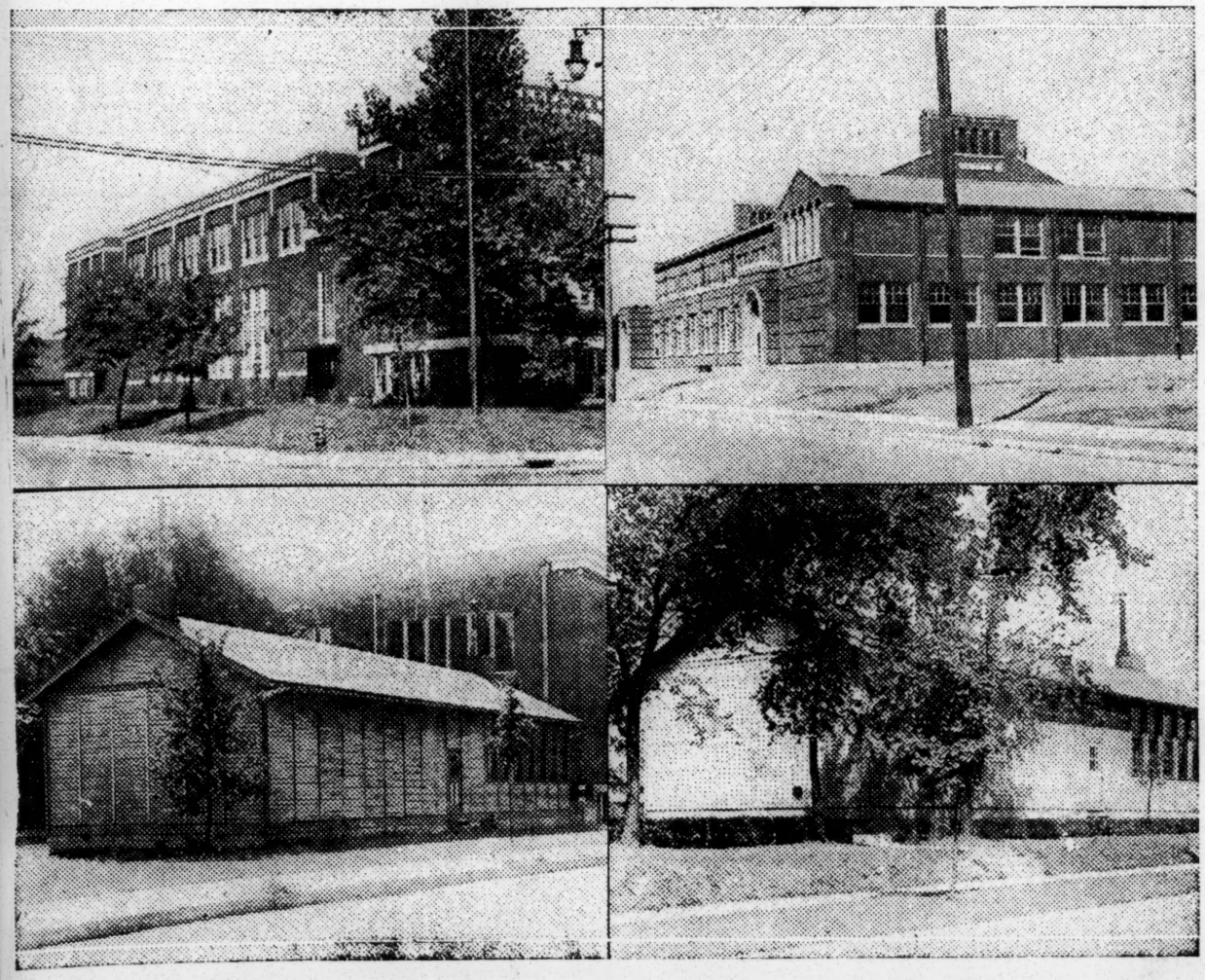
Education – 1928
Common schools, Condition of.
Indiana

STAR
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SEP 4 1928

61,000 Children to Resume Studies in Schools of the City Next Monday

(Photos by Star Staff Photographer.)



Upper Left—School No. 42, Twenty-fifth and Rader streets, used for the first time last year by Negro pupils.

Upper Right—School No. 84, Central avenue and Fifty-seventh street, to be opened for service Sept. 10.

Lower Left—Portable building at school No. 43, Fortieth street and Capitol avenue, which is typical of the type of structures the school city is trying to discard. They are in use in thirty-one schools.

Lower Right—Portable at school No. 36, Twenty-eighth street and Capitol avenue.

Increase of 1,000 Pupils Will Tax Buildings to Capacity—Many Portables to Be Used for Overflow.

Approximately sixty-one thousand Indianapolis schoolchildren will fill public educational institutions to capacity next Monday, when the summer vacation ends. An increase in enrollment of about one thousand is expected by Charles F. Miller, superintendent of schools.

Despite some progress that nas been made during the last year in construction of new buildings and additions ot old ones, pupils will renew the pursuit of knowledge under the same crowded monditions that have characterized the schools in recent years. Portables again will be in use at thirty-one public grade schools and at several schools half-day sessions will be in order.

The new Shortridge high school will not be ready for occupancy before the second semester, and the old buildings at North and Pennsylvania streets will be taxed to the limit to accommodate an expected enrollment of 2,500 pupils. Two new wings nearly completed at Arsenal Technical high school will relieve conditions there, where 5,500 pupils are expected. Manual Training high school will have approximately 2,000 pupils and equipment there is adequate, Mr. Miller said.

Other Schools Filled.

Broad Ripple high school, built for 200 pupils, will have an enrollment of about 500. Washington high school will be completely filled with an enrollment of 1,200. Crispus Attucks, Negro high school, with an enrollment of 1,500 also will be filled to capacity.

The board of school commissioners is planning a new high school building at Broad Ripple, ground having been purchased last week for that purpose. It will not be possible to provide a new building in time for use this year, however.

Among the schools which will feel congested the most acutely is School 44 at Twenty-first street and Sugar Grove avenue, where, despite flimsy portables pressed into service, half-day sessions are necessary. Additions to School 43 and School 66, located, respectively, at Capitol avenue and Fortieth street and Park avenue and Thirty-eighth street, will not be completed in time for use and half-day sessions will be nceessary there also to alleviate crowded conditions.

Many Portables Used.

A striking example of inadequate housing conditions for public schools is presented at School 69, Keystone avenue and Thirtieth street, where nothing but three portables is available for use. There are four portables at School 81. Seventeenth and Rural streets, and four at School 82, English and Emerson avenues.

The most marked improvement that has been made in grade school equipment is at Fifty-seventh street and Central avenue, where finishing touches are being put on the new school, No. 84. The school was constructed at a cost of nearly $200,000. It has an auditorium, manual training shop and domestic science equipment, and is so constructed that a six-room addition can be constructed when necessary. School 37, Twenty-fifth and Rural streets, completed last year, also is a complete structure. It serves Negro children of that community and has twenty classrooms. A new addition at School 73, Thirtieth and School streets, will be ready about two weeks after school opens. Half-day sessions will be in vogue until this time.

1,900 Teachers.

An increase of fifteen in the teaching personnel is announced by Superintendent Miller. Approximately nineteen hundred teachers will be on the pay roll this year.

Inability to include their building program in the regular tax levy is blamed by the board of school commisioners for retarded progress in alleviating crowded conditions of the schools. The budget for 1928-29 does not include such provision, because of the action last year of the state tax board in cutting it from the levy.

The board now is preparing to let contracts on additions at School 43, Capitol avenue and Fortieth street; school No. 47, Ray street and Warren avenue, and School 66, Park avenue and Maple Road boulevard. It also is considering sites for a new school to serve the Butler university vicinity and to replace the old School 80 at Broad Ripple.

Gary Citizens Fight Jim-Crow High School

GARY, Ind., Aug. 1—(PNS)—The announcement that the city council had approved the erection of the Roosevelt School, which is conceded to be Jim-Crow, has aroused the turbulent ire of the Negroes in the city, and they have laid plans to fight the action to a finish fight.

It is believed that the school is being erected with the idea of ultimately making it a separate school, and if the council and the school authorities get away with this plan Jim-Crow schools will become the order of the day in Gary.

Attorney Robert Bailey, counsel for the parents who opposed the original effot of the whites to establish the Jim Crow schools in Gary a while back, states that he has no knowledge of this new effort, but that it will be vigorously fought by the race people in Gary and that he will be on the firaing line all the time.

Education – 1928

Common Schools, Condition of.

Kentucky.

Carlysle, Ky., Mercury
Thursday, July 12, 1928

County Must Keep Up Negro Schools

Judge Of Fleming Circuit Court Rules In Favor Of City Board of Education

Circuit Judge Newell, in chambers at Maysville Monday, heard the suit of Arthur Brown against the Fleming County Board of Education to maintain the negro schools of that county.

After hearing arguments for seven attorneys representing both boards of education and the state board, Judge Newell granted the injunction and threw the support and maintenance of the negro schools in Fleming county on the county board of education. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals and will probably be decided before the beginning of school in September.

Innes B. Ross, chairman of the Carlisle school board, was one of the attorneys for the Flemingsburg board. The local school board is vitally interested in the final outcome of the case as Carlisle will be affected in the same manner as Flemingsburg if the school board is required to maintain the Henryville school.

HERALD-POST
LOUISVILLE, KY.

JUL 11 1928

NEGRO SCHOOLS WIN FIRST TILT

Fleming County Board Ordered by Court to Include Black and White Alike.

Maysville, Ky., July 11. (Special.)—Circuit Court Judge Charles D. Newell, Monday issued a mandatory injunction against the Fleming county board of education to maintain the Negro schools as part of the system of common schools of the county.

The Negro taxpayers of Fleming county sued to compell the board of education to maintain their schools and to determine whether the colored schools shall be maintained by the graded school district or the county board of education.

The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals, so the attorneys for the plaintiffs say. An array of legal talent was here for the hearing. Attorneys John P. McCartney and J. M. McIntire of Flemingsburg, and I. B. Ross of Carlisle represented the Negro schools, J. M. Gilbert represented the State Board of Education and B. S. Grannis and O. R. Bright represented the plaintiff and J. D. Pumphry represented the Fleming County Board of Education. All the graded common school districts in the State will probably be effected by the ruling.

Sunday, July 15, has been designated as Midway Female Orphans Schood day at the Christian Church here. During the long period of its history Marion county has sent many young women to this institution. Some of the finest housewives and teachers have come out of this school. All former students of Midway are invited to come to this meeting to make a good showing for their Alma Mater. Edgar Riley of the Midway School will deliver an address.

Louisville, Ky. Courier-Journal
Tuesday, July 3, 1928

County Must Keep Up Negro Schools, Ruling

Fleming Board of Education to Appeal Judge Newell's Decision.

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Maysville, Ky., July 9.—Circuit Judge Newell, in chambers, today heard the suit of Arthur Brown against the Fleming County Board of Education. Brown sued for a mandatory injunction to compel the Fleming County Board of Education to mtaintain the Negro schools of that county.

The County Board, under the law passed by the last Legislature, on the maintenance of Negro schools in white rural school districts, refused to continue its support to the Negro school, throwing it onto the Flemingsburg Board of Education.

After hearing arguments from seven attorneys for both boards of education and the State board. Judge Newell granted the injunction and threw the support and maintenance of the Negro schools in Fleming County on the County Board of Education.

The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

HERALD-POST
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SEP 4 1928

NEGRO SCHOOL WILL BE BUILT

Fayette Education Board Considers Sites on Georgetown Road.

Lexington. Ky., Sept. 4.—A new school building for Negro children in suburban and county districts north of Lexington in the direction of Georgetown. which would eventually become a high school embracing all grades, was discussed at a meeting of the County Board of Education, it was announced today by Miss Mattie Dalton, superintendent.

The possibility of erection of such a building grew out of difficulties encountered in renting for another year rooms in the Chandler Normal school on the Georgetown pike.

In event the board cannot again rent these rooms, temporary classrooms will be leased for this year and a structure erected which will care not only for the first six grades but for the seventh and eighth. The possibility of eventually making this a high school is seen.

The board of education has been paying tuition in the city schools for county students in this locality who are in the seventh and eighth grades. A number of county high school students who do not live in the vicinity of Maddoxtown where a secondary school is located, have been attending the Dunbar institution in the city with tuition paid by the county.

Erection of a building as discussed Saturday by the board would result in accommodation in county schools of all Negro students, it was said today by Miss Dalton.

Plans as to the location, cost and erection of a structure have not been decided upon.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL

The father of a recent girl graduate tells us his daughter cannot go to Normal school because only fifteen students may go at a term. This citizen is justly indignant. He cannot see why his daughter cannot go to Normal school here even though she may never be appointed to teach in Louisville.

We cannot understand the viewpoint of the Board of Education. A few years ago they abolished the Colored Normal School on the grounds there are not enough vacancies each year to be filled. What difference does that make? Doesn't the same apply to the white Normal schools? Should not a girl, who desires it, have Normal school training regardless to appointment as a teacher in Louisville? Such training may serve her in good stead elsewhere or in other capacities.

Despite the defenders of the Board of Education, citizens who care about the Negro youth know the Board has been unfair in this and other matters to be cited hereafter.

Education - 1928.

Louisiana.

Common Schools, Condition of.

PARISH SUPERINTENDENTS MISAPPROPRIATE FUNDS

More than half million annually is taken from Negro children and given to white. Has been done for years.

By O. C. W. TAYLOR

The report of the department of education of the state of Louisiana, recently published, discloses the fact that only four out of sixty-four parishes in the state and the seperate cites of Lake Charles and Monroe are spending on the education of the Negro children the funds given them by the state for this purpose.

Every year a census is taken of all the educable children in the state. Based upon this census a certain amount is given to each parish to be applied upon the educaton of these children represented by the census.

For the year 1926-27 there were found to be 255,740 educable Negro children in the state of Louisiana and for their educational trainng $1,941,648.00 was dstributed among the various parishes. Of this amount $642,719.88 or thirty-three and one-third percent was found to have been used on white schools instead of Negro schools, despite the fact that the funds were given for Negro education.

Every year a census is taken of all the educable children in the state. Based upon this census a certain amount is given to each parish to be applied upon the education of these children represented by the census.

In some of the parishes the amounts taken from this fund were found to be enormous. Ascension Parish received from the state of Louisiana $20,248.00 for education of her educable Negroes estimated at 2,469. Of this amount only $3,012.50 was spent upon the education of the Negroes and $17,235.50 was diverted from Negro schools to white.

East Baton Rouge Parish, wherein is located the capitol of the state was found guilty fo diverting $14,443.66 of a fund of $59,120.00.

Catahoula Parish received $12,352.00 and took away $10,447.00. DeSoto Parish received $65,048.00 and diverted from this fund $51,536.75. Pointe Coupee Parish received $50,744.00 for the education of its Negro children and took away from them $43,627.71 of this amount. Lafourche Parish took from them $19,504.50 though $23,920 had been allotted.

St. James Parish received $22,456 and diverted $19,881. St. Martin Parish received $26,192.00 and took $22,607.95.

Some Spend Full Amount

The parish of Orleans, in which New Orleans is located, received $223, 160.00 from the state, $511,673.12 were spent upon Negro education. They spent all of the state allottment and it addition $288,513.12 derived from other sources.

Allen Parish spent $177.80 more than the state allottment. Sabine Parish spent $3,362.75; Jefferson Parish spent $347.00 more; the city Lake Charles spent $4,946.24 more than allotted and Monroe $7,801.72 in excess of the allottment.

This state allottment is not the only school funds received by the parishes. It is only about one-third of the amount. There are parish taxes special taxes in in many instances city taxes. The enormity of the diversion of the funds can easily be seen when viewed from this angle and, when it is considered over how many years the steal may have been conducted, the amount is distressingly large.

Conditions Deplorable

Negro school conditions in those parishes where funds are being diverted into improper channels are very poor. Terrebonne Parish which receives $31,,072 from the state only spends $2,669.25 upon its Negro schools on the low per capita of $3.53. This parish is credited with 3,454 educable Negro children and yet there are but 13 teachers employed to teach them for five months in the year. LaSalle Parish breaks the record for lowness of per capita. This parish spends only $2.46 per Negro child per year. This parish is listed as having 588 Negro children but it employs ony 7 teachers four months in the year. Receiving $3,856.00 from the state for the education of its Negro educable it spends only $930.00 and takes the rest, $2,926.00 for its white schools.

Livingstone Parish holds the record for small teachers salary. The teachers receive an average of $50 80 per year divided over a school period of 3 months. This means $16.66 per month.

Orleans Parish leads with 35,733 Negro school children of educable age. Three hundred and thirty-five teachers are employed at an average annual salary of $1,379.25. The school year extends over a period of 178.5 days. The per capita in Orleans parish is $42.48 per child.

Red River Parish also shows a very low per capita of $3.94 and the reports show that this parish diverted $16,226.35 of the state funds on about 70 percent o fthe whole. The amounmt of $22,608.00 was given it for Negro education.

If some of the parishes with such low ratings had only spent on Negro education the amounts given by the state their percapita would have been much higher. Terreboue received a per capita of $8.99 from the state but spent only $3.53. Instead of having only 13 teachers to take care of 3.454 Negro- school- children, the $28,402.75 which was stolen could have been used to erect new school buildings this year and the sum to take care of the maintenance and teachers' salary next year. This same condition could apply to many other of the parishes which have diverted school funds. It is noted that not one penny was spent in Terreboue parish for new construction.

It is reported that state Superintendent Harris is to make an investigation into the matter though nothing definite has been received from his office. Several Negro organizations are preparing protests.

Next week see the chart of what all the sixty-four parishes receive, what they spend upon Negro education and what they steal.

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
MAR 24 1928

NEGRO SCHOOLS PLEA IS VOICED

100,000 Children of Age Not Enrolled, Inter Racial Body Hears

REVENUE DIVERTED, SAYS PROF. LEWIS

Five Means of Remedying Situation Given At Meeting

Negro school children of Louisiana have been deprived of more than $600,000 which the state has appropriated for their education, Professor A. C. Lewis of Baton Rouge asserted in an address before the Louisiana State Inter racial committee at its eighth annual conference at the Y. W. C. A. on Friday.

Professor Lewis declared that 100,000 negro children of school age are not enrolled in any school, and said that this condition was due to the "appalling lack" of educational facilities for negro children.

He said that his study of tax figures and school finances had revealed that $632,019 of last year's appropriation for negro schools had been diverted to other purposes. This amount, he asserted, represents two-thirds of the amount set aside by the state for the education of negro children.

Five Panaceas

Professor Lewis suggested five means of remedying the situation, and his suggestions were unanimously adopted by the committee. They were:

That the committee present the facts to the public; that the committee meet with parish school boards and peacefully urge a fairer distribution of the funds; that sentiment in favor of the greater, more extensive education of negroes be developed in the public; that the negroes of the state be urged to take greater advantage of the existing facilities; and that the public be informed of the dissatisfaction of the negro peoples with present conditions.

Ten resolutions were adopted as a part of the committee's program for work this year. They were:

Ten Resolutions

1. Establishment of a reformatory for negro boys.
2. Extension of the day nursery idea.
3. Libraries for negroes.
4. Improvement of recreational facilities for negro children.
5. Improvement of housing conditions in the large cities.
6. Improvement of housing conditions in rural and plantation districts.
7. Representation of the negro population on boards of health.
8. Fairer treatment of negroes by the police.
9. Prohibition of individual exploitation of the negro's ignorance.
10. Extension of inter racial committees.

Musical Program

Speakers at Friday's sessions of the conference were Rabbi Max Heller, who delivered the opening address, Chairman Leo Favrot, Professor Lewis, and Miss Violet Harrison, who discussed "Better Living Conditions in Our Cities and Towns."

The committee presented a musical program on Friday evening, with an address by Rabbi Heller. This meeting was open to the public.

Leo Favrot was re-elected chairman of the committee at the annual elections. Other officers elected were Mrs. W. E. Hinds, Baton Rouge, vice-chairman.. I. J. Darter, New Orleans, recording secretary; Mrs. E. A. Thornhill, New Orleans; board members, Bishop R. F. Jones, H. Flood Madison, New Orleans; Dr. H. M. Blair, New Orleans; Dr. W. E. Wether, Baton Rouge; Rabbi Max Heller, New Orleans; Dr. Oscar Dowling, New Orleans; Mrs. J. I. Marx, New Orleans; Professor A. C. Lewis, Baton Rouge.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

State

SEP 20 1928

VOTE FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

CROWLEY, La., Sept. 20.—(Special)—An election to levy one and one-half mills tax to provide funds to erect a new school building for the use of the negro public high school, was held in Crowley Tuesday and passed by an overwhelming majority. But three voters aggregating a small amount of property voted opposed the levy while approximately $400,000 property value had voted "yes."

Education - 1928

Common Schools, Condition of.

Maryland

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

DEC 17 1928

Enrollment In Night Schools Exceeds Last Year's By 1,106

11,615 Students Attended During First Half Of Scholastic Term, Dr. Weglein Reports—Majority More Than 21 Years Old

A survey of night schools of the public school system during the first half of the scholastic year has disclosed that 1,106 more students are enrolled than in 1927, Dr. David E. Weglein, Superintendent of Public Instruction, announced yesterday. There are 11,615 students in the night schools, against 10,509 for 1927.

The majority of students, Dr. Weglein explained, are more than 21 years old and employed during the day. They attended fifteen schools for white students and six for Negroes, being taught by 291 white instructors and seventy-eight Negro teachers.

8,926 Whites Enrolled

There are 8,926 white students, against 8,107 in 1927, and 2,689 Negro students, against 2,402 last year.

Forty-nine Americanization classes were attended by 1,165 students; 2,043 attended fifty-six elementary classes for children who left school at 14; 2,340 attended sixty secondary or high-school classes; 2,492 are at sixty-three commercial work classes; 2,631 at seventy-nine industrial work classes, and 925 attended forty-three home-economic classes.

Besides other classes, there are two lip-reading classes, one in speech correction, one in accounting, one in advertising, one in commercial law, two in commercial art, one in woodworking, four in sheet-metal work, nine in machine-shop work, fourteen in electricity, thirteen in auto mechanics, one in welding, one in plumbing, one in sign painting, ten in mechanical drawing, one in architectural drawing, eight in printing, two in radio engineering, two in shoe repairing and two in tailoring.

Attendance Is Higher

Attendance for the first months of the school years was eighty-five per cent., or three per cent. more than last year, in the white schools, and eighty-four per cent., or four per cent. more than last year, in the Negro schools.

In the day schools the net enrollment was 106,779 this year, against 105,595 in 1927. The average attendance so far this year has been 99,896, or ninety-three per cent. Last year it was 93,751, or eighty-nine per cent.

VICKSBURG, MISS.
HERALD

JAN 4 1928

Schools, Condition of.

SCHOOL COMMUNITIES ARE DISPLAYING GREATER INTEREST IN INSTITUTIONS

County Superintendent Of Education Oswalt Submits Report To Supervisors; Financial Situation Of Schools Discussed

"I am glad to see that some of the school communities are taking seriously the fact that, the county cannot pay all of the bills or pay for all of the work toward school improvement with the money we now receive, and have begun raising some money and doing work for the school as a local proposition," Z. E. Oswalt, county superintendent of education, states in his report for December to the board of supervisors.

The complete text of his report follows:

1. "I have visited a number of negro schools this month and find that the work is going at a fine rate. I have only found three school communities that I could list as exceptions to this. I am trying to make some corrections in these communities and believe that every thing will soon be going good in these schools.

"I have had meetings of Jett and Oak Ridge of a county wide scope school people of each school community were ask to participate. These meetings bore directly upon educational development in each of the school districts and it is believed that a great deal of good may come from the work thus started.

"I am glad to see that some of the school communities are taking seriously the fact that, the county cannot pay all of the bills or pay for all of the work towards school improvement with the money we now receive, and have begun raising some money and doing work for the school as a local proposition. The negro teachers and trustees are raising money to buy land and build a pavillion at which they may hold educational exhibits and meetings throughout the year. The Redwood school people recently raised one hundred fifty dollars in one effort for school improvement. The other schools have from time to time raised some funds for school improvement purposes, but the two mentioned above are Outstanding. This type of effort is an indication of the right type of educational desire on the part of the people. Let us keep it up and increase it's scope.

3. "A plan started through our school children and teachers to get an increased number of poll taxes paid would help the school cause in this county, it is believed; so we are driving along that line. We have in this county approximately ten thousand people eligible to pay poll taxes who do not pay them. All of this money goes directly to the support of schools. If these ten thousand, who do not pay, would pay their polls it would increase our school money for county and city about twenty thousand dollars per year. This would mean a great deal, in Warren county's education. I hope you will look with favor upon this effort.

4. "I have issued pay certificates to all teachers and drivers in keeping with the signed reports of the trustees of each school.

5. "We have kept up work on the dairy survey started some time back. This survey was fostered by a number of the organizations for public good as you already know. We hope to have all questionnaires in by Wednesday of this week, at which time we will go over all of them and make a tabulation of our findings."

Education - 1925

Missouri.

Common Schools, Condition of.

POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAN 27 1928

CHARGES NEGROES BLOCK ERECTION OF OWN SCHOOL

Demand Exorbitant Prices for Site, Says Board of Education Building Commissioner.

OUTLINES PROJECT TO COST $500,000

Plan Is to Condemn Land for West Belle Structure to Replace Portables Hit by Tornado.

Patrons of West Belle public school for Negroes, which was conducted in brick and portable buildings until the tornado damaged them almost beyond repair last September, have held meetings to protest against delay in supplying this neighborhood with a new school.

In their protests the parents have charged the Board of Education with prejudice in this instance by laying aside the West Belle project for less urgent accommodations for white children.

Replying to these protests, as outlined to him by a Post-Dispatch reporter, R. M. Milligan, Commissioner of Buildings for the Board of Education, today said the West Belle neighborhood would have had a new school were it not that certain Negro property owners in the block have repeatedly refused to sell their property to the board except at exorbitant prices.

The Board of Education owns 150 feet frontage on the north side of West Belle place, the site of the old portables, and needs at least that much more for a suitable school building and playground. In seeking options on additional ground, Milligan said, prices the board could not consistently pay were demanded by the Negro owners.

Police Halted Repair Work.

"We then attempted to repair the portables and put a new roof on the brick building as a temporary measure," said Milligan, "but the Negroes of that block went to City Hall and had us stopped. They called on Building Commissioner Christopher and he had police drive our workmen off the job. As a result we were unable to put a new roof on the brick building and the weather has ruined it.

"We now have a plan with the City Plan Commission to condemn all the property from a point 105 feet east of Sarah street to a point 470 feet west of Vandeventer avenue and extending from the north side of West Belle to the south side of Finney, which we propose to buy at reasonable prices and use for a $350,000 school and city playground.

"This condemnation would give us a site with 860 feet frontage on West Belle and Finney. The project will vacate Fairfax avenue in this block, making the site two blocks wide, from north to south. The whole project will cost in excess of $500,000. The ordinance is now in committee and will shortly come before the Board of Aldermen for passage. With no serious opposition in the courts we should have the project completed within two years."

Blames Porperty Owners.

Milligan cited, as an example of what the Negro property owners are demanding for their property, one site purchased three years ago for $4500 and now offered to the board at $16,000. He asserted that these property owners and not the Board of Education are holding up the project for a new school.

In discussing further the clash with the Building Commissioner's office, Milligan said the Board of Education is compelled to pay for building permits, citing 31 buildings and additions erected since 1915 for which the board had to pay the city a total of $12,246 for permits. He contended that municipal and public buildings should be exempt from this charge, pointing out that a permit charge is not levied against postoffice and other Government buildings.

Building Commissioner Christopher admitted some Negroes called on him and protested against repair of the tornado damage to the West Belle school buildings, but added that this did not influence his action in stopping the work.

Says Board Had No Permit.

"I stopped the roofing and other work," he said, "because the Board of Education had failed to take out a permit as required by law. That was my only reason.

"As to Mr. Milligan's complaint about paying for permits; it is true the Government does not pay for permits as a rule, but the contractor who put up the Federal Reserve Bank Building paid $5000 for his permit. The law, which does not require a charge for permits for public buildings, does not exempt them and we make the charge."

The West Belle school children are being taught for the present in 12 portable buildings adjoining Sumner High School, on Cottage avenue. The Board of Education pays the street car fare of those living farthest from this location, amounting to about $51 a week. The attendance in these portables is about 450. About 300 others of the West Belle children were transferred to the Crow School, 3325 Belle avenue, east of Grand.

CITE NEEDS OF NEGROES IN SPRINGFIELD

Minister Tells of School Needs; Hits Adverse Publicity

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. — Speaking before a joint meeting of the ministerial alliances, the Rev. S. R. Wilson, pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist church, cited the complaints of the Negro citizens of Springfield and told of their desire to help make Springfield a good city in which to live.

"I feel," he said, "that the phrase, 'the social life of the Negro,' has been misinterpreted.

"We are not seeking to go to your tables and eat with you; nor to go to your schools to study with you; nor to go to your churches to worship with you; but we do feel that if we are expected to be as go good citizens as members of any other race, and we want to be, we should have as good a chance to work and get food for our own tables, and if it takes a $100,000 school with $50,000 worth of equipment to make good citizens out of other people, it will take that same kind of a thing to make good citizens out of the colored people.

"The social life of the Negro in Springfield would rise to a higher level, and the ratio of citizenship would rise over a fortnight, with better working conditions and more and better school houses and equipment and a more efficient faculty," he said.

"The only time a colored person gets any front page space is when some one steals a chicken or a dice game is raided. We feel that we should be treated as any other men. If John Jones commitss a crime, identify John Jones as a criminal. That is all right. But why not let John Jones be enough description of the man? Why put 'John Jones ,the big burly Negro,' or 'the African tar baby,' or the 'big coon,' or some such meaningless description on the front page or in the big headlines?

Missouri School Inspector Scores Neglect of Negro

St. Louis, Mo.—(ANP)—"Negro children have as great a claim upon Missouri as has that of the whites," declared N. B. Young of Jefferson City, Missouri, former president of Lincoln University, in an interview with an Associated Negro Press correspondent last week.

"As state inspector of Negro schools," I recently ran into a situation in a certain school district that is so typical that I am inclined to call attention to it. I think if such facts are given to the public something in a remedial will eventually be done in a legislative way," Prof. Young related.

"In response to a call from the district in question, I went there and had conferences with patrons and school officials. I found that there had been no public school for Negro children in that district for a great many years, although there had been more than enough Negro children for a school under the law. And yet, contrary to the law, a school was denied them because the people of the district refused to authorize the erection of a building. The law provides no effective recourse in such a case.

"The conference with the dominantities for Negro children has as great a claim upon Missouri as has that white boy.

"The lower house of the fifty-fourth general assembly passed a bill (HB166) which was killed in committee of the upper house, that provided safeguards against such a situation. It is hoped that those Missourians who believe in racial and educational fair play will see to it that the next general assembly will enact this, or a similar bill into law and thus guarantee equal educational opportunity to all children regardless of race or habitat."

Emphatic Injustice

"As if to make emphatic the injustice of the case, in an adjoining district a school has been upkept each year for one student—a white boy. It is true that the lone white boy has to pass that in many others, the Negro children are denied free school as great a claim upon Missouri for educational opportunity as any group of white children in the state. It is also true that that group of Negro children in the state. The present laws seem to be ineffective in compelling, unwilling district officers to provide school facilities for Negro children. In this and instances they are willing to spend state funds forfeitable by compliance with the law. They such a loss a real gain, since count forfeited is less than the required to support a Negro where school facilities are already provided for Negroes, than for the people to impose additional tax upon themselves, especially since the Negroes were not freeholders. As a result of such facts could attend school seven miles away in an adjoining county where an occasionaly makeshift school is 'kept' for Negro children. This alternative was tried until the teacher of the school refused to teach them any longer because they were non-residents of the county.

Law Ineffective

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Education - Negroes

Common Schools,
POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAN 27 1928

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"The conference with the dominant members of the board brought out the interesting opinion that it would be a simpler solution of the situation for Negro families to move to a district where school facilities are already provided for Negroes, than for the people of the district to impose additional tax upon themselves, especially since the Negroes were not freeholders. As an alternative the Negro children could attend school seven miles away in an adjoining county where an occasionaly makeshift school is 'kept' for Negro children. This alternative was tried until the teacher of the school refused to teach them any longer because they were non-residents of the county.

Law Ineffective

"And so it comes to pass that in that district, as in many others, the Negro children are denied free school opportunity, and that, too, in defiance of the law. The present laws seem to be ineffective in compelling, unwilling district officers to provide school facilities for Negro children. In this and in other instances they are willing to lose certain state funds forfeitable by non-compliance with the law. They regard such a loss a real gain, since the amount forfeited is less than the amount required to support a Negro school.

"It was indeed depressing to see that group of children literally growing up in ignorance here in 'Imperial Missouri' and to know that there are hundreds, in fact, thousands in like situations. This instance of denial of common schools would not be so distressing if it were not so typical.

Emphatic Injustice

"As if to make emphatic the injustice of the case, in an adjoining district a school has been upkept each year for one student—a white boy. It is true that the lone white boy has as great a claim upon Missouri for educational opportunity as any group of white children in the state. It is also true that that group of Negro children has as great a claim upon Missouri as has that white boy.

"The lower house of the fifty-fourth general assembly passed a bill (HB166) which was killed in committee of the upper house, that provided safeguards against such a situation. It is hoped that those Missourians who believe in racial and educational fair play will see to it that the next general assembly will enact this, or a similar bill into law and thus guarantee equal educational opportunity to Missouri children regardless of race or habitat."

School in Stable with Horse Lot For Playground Is Found in State By N.B. Young, School Inspector

"Adequate schools for Negro children in Missouri" was the subject of the talk given by N. B. Young, state inspector of Negro schools, Monday afternoon, to the Ministerial Alliance at the Ebenezer parish house, Sixteenth and Lydia. He cited many instances where Negro students were denied the opportunities of an education because of the inadequate school laws of Missouri, which require fifteen students for a school to be supported legally.

He told of a place he recently visited where no public school for Negroes has been for many years, although there has been more than enough Negro children for a school under the law, but the school was denied because the people of the district refused to authorize the erection of a building for a school; and in that same place a school was operated for one white boy.

In southeastern Missouri he found a school in a barn and a stable, and the horse lot served the purpose of a playground.

"All sorts of indescribable conditions exist in Missouri," stated Mr. Young, "due to the unwillingness of the district officers to provide school facilities for Negro children."

Several solutions have been tried to remedy the situation, in the towns where no school existed for Negroes, but have failed. In one instance Negro families were told to move to a district where school facilities were already provided for Negroes, rather than have the people of the district impose additional tax upon themselves. In anther case Negro children attended school seven miles away in an adjoining county where an occasional makeshift school was kept for Negro children, but this failed because the teacher of the school refused to teach them any longer because they were non-residents of the county.

"Seven thousand Negro children are denied education because of the unwillingness of the district officers to provide facilities and support Negro schools, in many cases, due to the disinterest of the Negro people in their own education," concluded **Mr. Young.**

Education of Negro Children Neglected Says Superintendent

Missouri Far Below Some Southern States in Negro High Schools, He Tells Cape Girardeau

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo. — "The colored boys and girls of this state are not receiving a square deal in the way of educational oportunities," declared Chas. A. Lee State Superintendent of Schools, in an address here Friday before the Southeast Missouri State Teachers association. Superintendent Lee pointed to the many glaring inequalities in our school laws regarding the education of the colored children and stated in most emphatic terms that the state of Missouri can no longer afford to deny proper educational facilities to the colored children. Superintendent Lee's address follows in part:

"The colored boys and girls of Missouri are being discriminated against in various ways. They are not receiving fair treatment. While approximately fifty per cent of the colored population of this state resides in the urban centers and has splendid educational opportunities, the other one-half live in the rural districts and in many instances their children do not have the opportunity of attending even an elementary school. Our law states there must be fifteen colored children of school age in a rural district before the board is compelled to maintain a school for the colored children. Hundreds of districts have an emuneration fewer than fifteen children, hence, the children in these districts do not have the privilges of attending school. This condition should have been remedied long ago. This state can no longer afford to deny proper educational facilities to the colored children.

"When it comes to high school instruction for the colored children Missouri is far behind some of the southern states. The state of North Carolina does not have one-half the assessed valuation of the state of Missouri but still it maintains better high school facilities for the colored children than Missouri does.

In regard to higher education the situation is even more disgusting. Lincoln university, the only public school in the state offering higher education for the colored citizens, aside from the Colored Junior College in St. Louis, has been used too much in the past to pay political debts. A few years ago, Dr. N. B. Young was secured as president of the school and in years time Lincoln university made more progress under his administration than it had made under the previous twenty. But Dr. Young was kicked out for purely political reasons.

SIX NEGRO SCHOOLS RANK EXCELLENT IN EFFICIENCY LIST

In the May 1928 Curtis Test for efficiency in the fundamentals of arithmetic given by the superintendent's department of the Kansas City public schools, sixty-three schools ranked "excellent." Of this number six were Negro schools as follows: Douglass, Dunbar, Garrison, Wendell Phillips and W. W. Yates.

Education - 1928

North Carolina.

Compare School Condition &c.

INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICE COST PER PUPIL

In White Rural Schools, 1926-27

In the following table, based on State School Facts Vol. V, No. 2, the counties are ranked according to the cost of instruction per pupil enrolled in white rural schools. Instructional service cost means any cost pertaining to the actual teaching of children, teachers' salaries being the major item. The parallel column shows the average term in days.

Two factors largely determine cost of instruction: (1) length of school term, and (2) scholarship of teacher. There is a high correlation between these two factors.

State average instructional cost per white rural pupil $24.87; per white city pupil $42.53. Rural range is from $41.14 to $15.81.

State average length of term: rural 141.8 days; city 178.8. Rural range is from 180 days to 122 days.

State average teachers' training index: rural 564.4; city 724.3. Rural range is from 697 to 409.

Department of Rural Social-Economics, University of North Carolina

Rank	County	Average term in days	Per pupil cost
1	Northampton	160	$41.14
2	New Hanover	180	39.75
3	Currituck	180	38.40
4	Halifax	156	38.31
5	Hertford	153	38.00
6	Craven	150	37.38
7	Durham	160	37.36
8	Transylvania	164	36.71
9	Vance	160	36.15
10	Wilson	160	35.35
11	Pamlico	160	34.17
12	Warren	160	34.15
13	Buncombe	146	33.78
14	Washington	151	32.32
15	Camden	160	31.73
16	Scotland	180	31.35
17	Hyde	146	31.28
18	Gaston	158	31.01
19	Bertie	155	30.80
20	Polk	133	30.66
21	Cumberland	154	30.53
22	Pender	157	29.33
23	Mecklenburg	154	29.18
24	Edgecombe	160	29.09
25	Pasquotank	160	28.82
26	Bladen	152	28.55
27	Robeson	127	28.52
28	Moore	131	28.44
29	Nash	159	28.13
30	Guilford	156	28.10
31	Wake	150	28.08
32	Alamance	136	27.97
33	Carteret	160	27.87
34	Catawba	142	27.47
35	Perquimans	132	27.20
36	Hoke	141	26.59
36	Pitt	139	26.59
38	Dare	142	26.91
39	Granville	151	26.84
40	Wayne	154	26.59
41	Martin	135	26.57
42	Beaufort	129	26.54
43	Henderson	160	26.03
44	Anson	150	25.96
45	Montgomery	134	25.88
46	Tyrrell	131	25.81
47	Forsyth	149	25.69
48	Rutherford	147	25.64
49	Franklin	150	25.41
50	Alexander	126	25.33
51	Rowan	133	$25.32
52	Greene	141	25.30
53	Gates	160	25.05
54	McDowell	143	24.97
55	Lenoir	158	24.93
56	Chowan	149	24.92
57	Rockingham	130	24.90
58	Chatham	128	24.58
59	Orange	139	24.53
60	Onslow	130	24.24
61	Columbus	135	24.19
62	Jackson	144	24.09
63	Duplin	147	23.91
64	Person	130	23.37
65	Jones	140	23.36
66	Burke	128	23.31
67	Iredell	127	22.88
68	Lee	138	22.85
69	Harnett	128	22.51
70	Haywood	145	22.23
71	Davie	143	22.01
72	Richmond	154	21.90
73	Davidson	131	21.88
74	Caldwell	126	21.87
75	Sampson	137	21.60
76	Swain	139	21.49
77	Union	141	21.34
78	Johnston	148	21.13
79	Lincoln	140	20.98
80	Avery	154	20.87
81	Graham	142	20.68
82	Macon	138	20.51
83	Randolph	125	20.10
84	Brunswick	125	19.56
85	Cleveland	128	19.47
86	Caswell	124	19.33
87	Stanly	139	18.97
88	Madison	137	18.90
89	Cabarrus	125	18.43
90	Mitchell	136	18.41
91	Yancey	130	18.10
92	Clay	142	17.75
93	Stokes	127	17.52
94	Wilkes	125	17.12
95	Ashe	124	16.73
96	Alleghany	126	16.69
97	Yadkin	122	16.67
98	Watauga	125	16.66
99	Surry	126	16.21
100	Cherokee	127	15.81

Education - 1928
Common Schools, Condition of.

North Carolina

Negro
Hamlet, N. C.

AUG 30 1928

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF HAMLET WILL OPEN ON STEPTEMBER 10

First Teachers' Meeting Will Be Held Thursday, September 6

A SHORT BOOK LIST

Children to Start This Year Should Be Registered at Proper School

Schools of the Hamlet public school district will open for the session 1928-29 at 8:45 a. m., Monday, September 10, 1928. All children, grades one to eleven, will report at that time.

The first white teachers' meeting will be held on Thursday, September 6, and the first colored teachers' meeing will be held on Friday, September 7.

Parents having children who will be six years old by December 31, 1928, should bring them to the office of the proper principal at some time between the hours of 9:00 and 12:00 in the morning and 2:00 and 5:00 in the afternoon on Friday and Saturday, September 7 and 8, for classification. Parents having children above the first grade who have not attended the Hamlet schools should likewise send them to the office of the proper principal at the hours stated. Such children should bring their last year's report cards and any other information that will help in their classification. Children for grades one to seven, inclusive, who attended the Hamlet schools last year are not expected to report until Monday, September 10.

White high school students who have re-examinations to take before registration should report to Mr. Kyzer's office for their respective re-examinations as follows:

Algebra—9:00—Wednesday morning, September 5.

General Science, Biology, Physics—2:00—Wednesday afternoon, September 5.

Latin—9:00—Thursday morning, September 6.

English—9:00—Friday morning, September 7.

History and Civics—2:00—Friday afternoon, September 7.

French—9:00—Saturday morning, September 8.

Students who have conditions to remove by re-examinations will register Saturday afternoon, September 8, between 2:00 and 5:00 o'clock.

White high school students who have no conditions to remove will register at Mr. Kyzer's office as follows:

Eighth and ninth grades, Friday morning, September 7, 9:00 to 12:00.

Eighth and ninth grades, Friday afternoon, September 7, 2:00 to 5:00.

Tenth and Eleventh Grades, Saturday morning, September 8, 9:00 to 12:00.

Tenth and Eleventh Grades, Saturday afternoon, September 8, 2:00 to 5:00.

White high school students entering the Hamlet schols from some other school or school system are asked to report at Mr. Kyzer's office at some time between the hours of 9:00 and 12:00 in the morning and 2:00 and 5:00 in the afternoon, Wednesday, September 5. We would like to get all such pupils registered and any complications cleared up before the pupils who were in our schools last year start to register.

Grade failures or conditions will be removed as follows: Grades one to five of last year within the first month of the first term of school. Grades six and seven of last year within the first two weeks of the first month of the first term of school.

Colored children for the first grade will report at the office of the principal of the colored schools which is located in the Capital Highway school, Saturday, September 8, between the hours of 9:00 and 12:00 in the morning and 2:00 and 5:00 in the afternoon. Likewise any new pupils should report at the same hours. Colored high school students who have conditions to remove by re-examinations will report at the principal's office at the Capital Highway school Friday afternoon, September 7, between the hours of 2:00 and 5:00. Colored high school students will register also at the office of the principal of the colored schools on Saturday, September 8, at the hours above stated. The same regulations for removal of conditions by white children in the grades will apply to the removal of conditions by the colored children in the grades which also means that colored children, one to seven inclusive, who attended the Hamlet schools last year are not expected to report until Monday, September 10, 1928.

When high school students register, they will be given a list showing what books they will be expected to have on Monday, September 10. This plan is followed because of the elective nature of the high school curriculum.

Books to be needed by the children in grades one to seven, inclusive, are listed below. Of course, these are not all the books which will be needed by the children in the respective grades during the year, but are all that will be needed at this time. The children will be notified by their teachers as other books are needed.

First and second grade children will not need to buy books at first. Probably two weeks or more will elapse before texts will be required by the first grades. The second grade children will spend some time reviewing and studying some materials owned by the schools, before needing new books.

Third Grade will need at first:
Studies in Reading—Grade III.
Zaner Method in Writing, Book III.
The Open Door Language, Series, third grade.
Industrial Art, Shorter Course, Book II.
Mastery of Words, Book I.
School Arithmetic, Book I.

Fourth Grades will need at first:
Studies in Reading, Grade IV.
The Open Door Language Series, fourth grade.
Mastery of Words, Book I.
Webster's Elementary School Dictionary.
Zaner Method in Writing, Book IV.
Industrial Art, Shorter Course, Book II.
Essentials of Georgraphy, Book I.
Boys and Girls of Wake Up Town.
School Arithmetic, Book I.

Fifth Grades will need at first:
Studies in Reading, Grade V.
Good English, Book II.
Mastery of Words, Book I.
Webster's Elementary School Dictionary.
Zaner Writing Method, Book V.
Industrial Art, Shorter Course, Book III.
First Book in United States History.
Essentials of Georgraphy, Book I.
Malden Health Series, Health.
School Arithmetic, Book II.

Sixth Grades will need at first:
Studies in Reading, Grade VI.
Our Bird Book.
The Open Door Language Series, Sixth Grade.
Mastery of Words, Book II.
Webster's Elementary School Dictionary.
Zaner Writing Method, Book VI.
A Young People's History of North Carolina.
Industrial Art, Shorter Course, Book III.
Essentials of Geography, Book II.
Malden Health Series, Cleanliness and Health.
School Arithmetic, Book II.

Seventh Grades will need at first:
Studies in Reading, Grade VII.
Good English, Book III.
Mastery of Words, Book II.
Webster's Elementary School Dictionary.
Zaner Writing Method, Book VII.
Industrial Art, Shorter Course, Book IV.
Elementary Community Civics.
A History of the People of the United States.
Essentials of Geography, Book II.
Studies in Elementary Science.
Healthy Living, Book II.
School Arithmetic, Book II.

Mount Rokatinda, on the Island of Paloweh, Dutch East Indies, blew up in a volcanic eruption. Half the island, six villages were destroyed, a thousand killed.

Yesterday news came that three more villages were wiped out by a tidal wave caused by a submarine earthquake.

We pay little attention to these deaths far away, a thousand or fifty thousand, little difference.

But we ought to observe with gratitude how many things might happen to us that do not happen.

Raditch, Croatian statesman, murdered leader of peasants, is found to have a brain of abnormal weight, 1,459 grammes.

The average for eleven thousand human brains was 1,361 grammes.

All things being equal, a heavier brain is better than a lighter brain.

But one of the heaviest brains ever weighed, that of Cuyier, the great naturalist, was lighter than that of a man who died in a British poorhouse.

Possibly the man in the poor house was also a genius, but never had a chance.

"Andrew Carnegie made his first $400 without spending a cent." That's how big fortunes often start.

Carnegie bought $400 of insurance stock, gave his note in payment, paid for the stock with its dividends, owned it for nothing.

Joseph P. Day, learned land scientist, says the three greatest letters in the alphabet are "O. P. M.," meaning "Other People's Money."

A quicker way to make money without capital is to have a good idea and push it. A way to plate metallic surfaces with aluminum, something hitherto found impossible, is discovered and involves actually billions of dollars to be saved.

The invention will be applied to endless uses, from kitchenware to locomotives, and is expected to give automobiles a finish defying time and weather.

There are as good ideas in the human brain as ever came out of it. Try and find one.

Sears, Roebuck stockholders yesterday voted to increase capital stock by 800,000 shares. At market prices that company is worth more than $500,000,000. Julius Rosenwald hardly expected that when he took hold of the company a few years ago.

Compared with other companies, General Motors, Standard Oil, U. S. Steel, etc., Sears, Roebuck is only a baby. We have the four billion dollar stock company. When will the 100 billion company arrive?

The death of Chang Tso-Lin, dynamited in his railway carriage, is attributed by a British writer, Lenox Simpson, to the Japanese "Black Dragon Society," which interests itself in patriotic Japanese affairs, and is said to have had a hand in the death of the Queen of Korea in 1895. In spite of the romantic name and the patriotism, the Japanese will probably dig out the facts.

They don't like any organization exercising powers outside of government, or controlling government, such as are tolerated, sometimes, in other countries.

SENTINEL
Winston-Salem, NC
AUG 12 1928

GROWTH INDICATED IN SCHOOL REPORT

The number of children in Winston-Salem of school age during the past year was 15,566 or an increase of 3,821 since 1923-24, according to statistics in the annual school report. Of this number there are 9,322 white and 6,244 colored. The increase in colored children during the four-year period was 1,440, while the increase in white children for the same period was 2,381.

The increase in average attendance has been most encouraging, there being an increase of 1,248 between the 1923-24 season and the 1927-27 season, the number taking high school work last year being 1,907. The percentage of daly attendance increased from 76.7 to 81.7.

The faculty has increased from 306 in 1923 to 443 for last year, and twenty-five additional teachers will be required to take care of the work for 1928-29.

Wednesday, July 4, 1928

SUPERVISOR REPORTS ON CLEVELAND NEGRO SCHOOLS

During the school year beginning September 1 and ending June 30, 277 visits have been made to the 32 schools of Cleveland county. On an average of 30 miles a day, approximitely 4,220 miles have been driven to make these visits at an estimate cost of $20 for gas and oil and upkeep of car.

During each of these 277 visits, either some demonstration lesson was taught or talks were made to students on health or some phase of their school work occasional conferences were held with the teachers to discuss specific problems or plans

Fifty-seven county meetings have been held during the year, including teachers' meetings, P. T. A's committee meetings and group and county commencements. These meetings were held for the benefit of improvement of instruction, seeking aid and interest of parents, instructing committeemen and helping the students.

Parent-teacher associations have added much to the interest and success of the work. The association at Grover completely furnished the domestic science room; the association at the Philadelphia school paid off the indebtedness on school desks the association at Mooresboro is buying a piano and in every district w here there is a live P. T. A. the work of the school does not suffer. Through the cooperation of these P. T. As. $860.14 have been raised in the county this year for buildings, supplies and other school purposes.

Four new school houses were built three enlarged, and four painted during the year. The grounds of two were improved and 10 new sanitary toilets were built.

Approximately 3,000 children were enrolled in the county schools this year, and nearly two-thirds of those were in the first four grades. There were 58 teachers, 25 of whom held certificates of the elementary class and higher. Five schools were given libraries, three were fitted out for teaching cooking, 32 give sewing lessons and four teach some form of manual training.

Of the 32 schools in the county 15 are good buildings, 19 are fair, 2 are very poor and in six districts Earl, Weathers, Grover, New House Mooresboro, Washington, and Lattimore, there are no school houses churches, homes and other conveniences being used.

The work in the colored schools of the county has improved along all lines and all of this improvement would have been impossible without the splendid help, sympathy and cooperation of the superintendent, Prof J. H. Grigg and the county board of education. As far as has been possible, they have given full support to every need of the schools and plans are already on foot for more improvements and better teachers and better work for the next school year.

V. C. THOMAS, Supervisor Negro Schools of county.

Goldsboro, N. C

AUG 24 1928

AGE-GRADE INDEX OF PUPILS

According to the current issue of State School Facts, published semi-monthly from the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wayne county ranks 92 among the counties of the state in "age-grade index for white pupils, 1926-27." Person, Caldwell, Graham, Scotland, Madison, Cherokee, Stokes and Polk are the only counties in the state having a poorer average in this respect than Wayne, according to State School Facts.

In city group number two, made up of cities of approximate population, Goldsboro ranks number four in "age-index for pupils." There are ten cities in this group and six have a lower rating than Goldsboro.

The Wayne County rank is calculated from following data presented by School Facts: total enrolled 4,969, number promoted 2,611, percent promoted 52.5, number under and normal age 2,247, number over age 2,722, percent under and normal age 45.2, average 54.8, average actual age 10.83, average standard age 9.30, age grade index 1.53, rank 92.

The Goldsboro rank in group two is calculated from the following data which is given in School Facts: total enrollment 2,025, number promoted 1514, percent promoted 74.8, number under and normal age 1478, number over age 54.7, percent under and normal age 73.0, percent average 27.0, average actual age 11.63, average standard age 10.19, age-grade index, 44, rank 4.

The State School Facts makes it plain that the age-grade index and resulting rank may be subject to correction, saying:

"The study is an attempt to find a number which will indicate the status of a school system with respect to age-grade distribution. It is not claimed that the method used is final, or the only one that might be used, but that in connection with other facts used the results obtained appear to be highly indicative of the situations reported by the superintendents of the several respective school systems. In other words, the results obtained from the use of this method of securing an age-grade index are accurate in so far as the figures upon which the study was based were accurate. The figures are based on the reports filed in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the school year 1926-27, and are for the white race only. The method used, however, is just as applicable to the colored race, or to any school system, and is based here as an experiment rather than as a final index. If, in the future, another method is derived, which will set forth the age-grade situation better, then that method will be applied to the figures for this school year."

State School Facts sums up the results of the study:

The application of this method of securing an age-grade index to the rural systems of the State results in Beaufort county ranking first with a score of .43. Pamlico ranks second in this respect with an index of .50. New Hanover county has an index of .53, and ranks third among the rural systems.

It is interesting to note, however, the average ages of the pupils in these three systems, which have indices not over .10 apart. On an average the pupils of Pamlico county are 11.3 years old, 1.23 years older than the pupils in Beaufort, and nearly a year and a half older than those of New Hanover. The pupils of Currituck county, which have the same average as Pamlico, 11.3 years, have a standard age 1.18 years below the average school age. And Gates with the same actual age, has a standard age 1.23 year lower. We would infer from these facts that the pupils of Pamlico county are better distributed according to age and grade, and hence that county has a relatively higher age-grade index.

Polk county ranks lowest among the rural systems with an index of 1.92. Incidentally, the pupils of this county have the highest average actual age, 11.36 years, which with an average standard age of 9.44 accounts for the low index.

The difference in the average age of the pupils of New Hanover and Polk counties is 1.51 years, the greatest difference existing between any other two counties.

Among the cities, Charlotte is highest with a score of .20, Hickory second with a score of .22 and Rocky Mount third with a score of .26. As shown by the table, each of these systems rank first in their respective groups.

Common Schools, Condition of.

SUN

JAN 5

INCREASE NOTED IN CITY SCHOOLS OVER PAST YEAR

Figures Compiled by Superintendent Show an Increase.

A substantial increase has been noted in the enrollment for the city school system for 1927 up to Christmas as compared with the fall term the previous year, according to Frank M. Martin, city superintendent. With the closing down for Christmas, the enrollment in the city schools totalled 9,975, while for the previous year the enrollment was 9,324.

Of the 9,975 children, 6,445 were white and 3,530 were colored, showing that the increase in enrollment according to population is greater among the Negro children than among the white. For the previous year the whites numbered 6,222 and the colored 3,102.

There has also been an increase in enrolment since the Christmas holidays, although no exact figures on this can be secured. It is estimated that the increase will amount to at least 75 students.

Show The Whole Picture

THOUGH much can be said and has been said in highly favorable comment upon North Carolina's progressive educational program as it affects the State's Negro citizens, the film, "The Passing of the One-Teacher School," prepared by Mr. J. B. Williamson, of the State department of public instruction, to be shown at the the meeting of the National Education Association in Boston, cannot be credited with presenting a true portrayal of the State's actual advancement from this type of school, nor with presenting a precise picture of the State's educational conditions.

The film is deficient to a degree which misinforms for the reason that it fails to take into account the Negro children of the State, a large percentage of whom will be sitting in one-teacher rural schools while it is being shown. From this film the National Education Association will not get the dark side of the story, which, if portrayed would greatly detract from the pictured sum total of the State's educational progress. The fact is, 64 per cent. of the Negro children of the South are housed in one-teacher schools and 90 per cent. in schools of less than four teachers, and this condition exists to an all too large an extent in North Carolina.

Now, it is not reasonable to expect that any State, city or community which undertakes national advertising is going to depict the darker side of local conditions. On that point the film, "The Passing of the One-Teacher School," follows accepted methods of advertising; not only that, it can be credited with portraying facts. The trouble is that its facts are so inconclusively presented that the impression gained by those witnessing it may easily prove a deterrent to the correction of the reverse picture unshown. We believe that should a film be presented showing the actual advancement North Carolina has made in ridding itself of the one-teacher type of school, including what has been done and what has not been done, the picture of its educational progress would even then be a most favorable one in comparison with the other states of the South. But any report from the South to the teachers of America which excludes the Negro school program and includes only the white school program, gives Negro educational opportunity a severe set back, for the obvious reason that national remedial attention cannot be focused where there is national misinformation.

Look, for instance, toward Montgomery County, Ala., which has the most complete consolidation of any rural county in America, and from which it has been recently reported that the county spends annually $85.00 for the education of each white child and $5.00 for each Negro child, and spends more transporting white children than upon the entire county program for Negro schools. Regularly published educational statistics from the South are so tabulated as not to reveal such facts as these, and now, we fear, the film on the "Passing of the One-Teacher School" just coming out from North Carolina also makes an important omission on this same score. The teachers of America should know the real story with all its favorable imprints and reverse defects. The one-teacher school is passing, that is true, but the progress of its passing cannot be truthfully portrayed in a film which fails to take into account its present preponderant standing among rural Negroes of the South. This, too, is susceptible of so beclouding our national conception of Southern educational conditions as to affect adversely certain classes and sections yet untouched by the spirit of progress. Really, the program of Southern education should be presented in all its details, though the Negro side will automatically reduce the total of progress

News
Goldsboro NC
MAR 18 1928

ROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF STATE

here were 824,151 public school children n North Carolina in the school year, 1926-27, according to tabulations just completed.

Of this number 571,056 or 69.3 percent are white children and 253,095 negro or Indians. Or divided, according to school location there are 615,488 rural children and 208,663 city children enrolled in each respective type of school. In other words, there are about three rural children to every city child.

The enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools of the state has increased from 435,184 in 1900-01, the first year of the period under consideration to 824,151, the last year for which statistics are available. At the present average rate of increase of more than 150,000 annually, the state department of education expects within three more years the enrollment to be doubled that of 1900-01.

The most recent statisteis available for the nation is for the year 1925-26. During that year there were more than 30 million children of school age, that is, from five to 17 years, inclusive. Of this number 25 million approximately 82 percent were actually enrolled in school and 20 million in an average attended school every day.

TRIBUNE

Carolina's total was Missouri, with a otal enrollment of 723,167. In fact, nearly 10 per cent of the approximately 10,000,000 children in the public schools of the sixteen southern tates, are in the North Carolina public schools.

These figures, taken from the official figures for North Carolina for he year 1926-27, and from the latest available U. S. Census figures for the ame year, are contained in the latest ssue of State School Facts, published by the State Department of Public Instruction, just off the press today. And the heavy increase in school enrollment noted this year would indiate that North Carolina will soon ave 1,000,000 children in its public chools, according to Dr. A. T. Allen, tate Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1900-01 there were but 35,184 children in the schools of the tate.

Of the 824,151 children in the public schools of the state during the last chool year, 571,056, or 69.3 per cent, were white children, and 253,095, were colored or Indian. Or divided according to school location 615,488 were rural children, and 208,663 city children. Computed on the average ncrease for the last severals year, the verage increase in the total enrollment is about 15,000 children anually.

For the entire United States, the atest statistics available indicate hat there are approximately 30,000,000 children of school age, from 5 to 17 years old, and that of this number about 25,000,000 were actually nrolled. Of this number, approximately 10,000,000 are in the southern states.

According to the 1926-27 school census in North Carolina there were nearly 1,000,000 children of school age—to be exact, 969,623. This number was divided almost two to one between the races, with 663,353 white children and 306,270 colored children. At present only 85 per cent of this school population is actually enrolled in school. The daily average attendance is only 74.2 per cent. But in 1900-01, the average attendance was only 59 per cent.

Three-fourths of the school children enrolled in North Carolina are in the rural schools, while the remaining fourth are in the city schools. The figures also show that the average daily attendance is considerably higher in the city schools than in the rural schools, and that the white children attend school better than the colored children.

During the last school year, 1926-27, the range in percentage of attendance for white children ranged from 92.9 per cent to 61.1 per cent, a greater range than in the previous year.

In this same year, 35 counties had an average attendance that was higher than the state average of 77.5

Concord NC
MAR 20 1928

North Carolina Leader In South In Total School Enrollment

The Tribune Bureau,
Sir Walter Hotel.

Raleigh, March 20.—With but one exception, North Carolina has more children enrolled in its public schools than any other of the sixteen southern states. For in 1926-27, North Carolina had 824,151 children enrolled in its schools, this number being exceeded only by Texas, with 1,210,127 school children. The only other state coming anywhere near North

Among the cities, Greensboro made the best record in group 1 with an average of 86.9, while Kinston ranked first in the cities in group 2 with an average attendance of 91.6 per cent. In group 3 Hickory was first with an average attendance of 91.8 per cent.

The colored pupils in Asheville, Kinston, Salisbury, Reidsville, Shelby, Hickory, Statesville and Morganton colored schools are mentioned as deserving special mention for the excellent attendance records made in all these city systems.

STAR

Shelby N C

JUL 1928

SUPERVISOR REPORTS ON CLEVELAND NEGRO SCHOOLS

During the school year beginning September 1 and ending June 30, 277 visits have been made to the 32 schools of Cleveland county. On an average of 30 miles a day, approximitely 4,220 miles have been driven to make these visits at an estimate cost of $20 for gas and oil and upkeep of car.

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Approximately 3,000 children were enrolled in the county schools this year, and nearly two-thirds of those were in the first four grades. There were 58 teachers, 25 of whom held certificates of the elementary class and higher. Five schools were given libraries, three were fitted out for teaching cooking, 32 give sewing lessons and four teach some form of manual training.

Of the 32 schools in the county 15 are good buildings, 19 are fair, 3 are very poor and in six districts Earl, Weathers, Grover, New House Mooresboro, Washington, and Lattimore, there are no school houses churches, homes and other conveniences being used.

The work in the colored schools of the county has improved along all lines and all of this improvement would have been impossible without the splendid help, sympathy and cooperation of the superintendent Prof J. H. Grigg and the county board of education. As far as has been possible, they have given full support to every need of the schools and plans are already on foot for more improvements and better teachers and better work for the next school year.

V. C. THOMAS, Supervisor Negro Schools of county.

COURIER

Rutherfordton N C

SEP 1928

THE HISTORY OF THE ROXBORO CITY SCHOOLS

Enrollment Past Year In The Roxboro Schools Was The Largest In History

752 WHITES; 243 COLORED

(By G. C. DAVIDSON
Supt. Roxboro Schools)

The history of the graded schools in Roxboro is already well known to the people of this community; and the reputation and achievements of the Roxboro schools are known by many people in various sections of our State. As good as past accomplishments may be, the goal of a school or of a system of schools, like that of an individual, should laways be found in the direction of wholesome growth and of better achievements. Such a goal is the objective toward which the Roxboro schools are directing their efforts.

During the past school year the enrollment, and the colored schools was the largest in their history, the total number of white being 752 and of colored 243. The white made an attendance record of 90.3% of the enrollment, an dthe colored school averaged 58.4%. All buildings were congested last year. It was necessary in the Central school to put one section of a grade in the library, and at the high school every room in that practically new structure was occupied. The East Roxboro school was full, and the crowded conditions in the colored school were almost beyond mentioning. An index to the interest and earnestness of any community with regard to its schools may be found in the attendance records; and the fact that almost every new school building is crowded with pupils within a year or two after the building is completed is ample proof of the eagerness of the great majority of parents and guardians to see that the children get the benefit of enlarged opportunities in school life. Growth is a law of life; our schools cannot live unless they grow.

The best evidence of the value of any undertaking is the result produced. "The tree is known by its fruit." We think we can say with pardonable pride and without boasting that the results secured from our school work here during the past scholastic year were very commendable. The showings made on standard tests bv our pupils were highly gratifving in most instances, and almost the whole state knows the records made by our representatives in the state-wide debates and in the state-wide Latin contest. The majority of the high school graduates showed up well on the North Carolina High School Senior Examination, which is a comprehensive examination given to seniors in all the standardized high schools in the state each spring, and which is used very largely by the college committees or entrance requirements as a basis for recommendation for admission to the freshman class in college or university. The fact that about twenty-six of the thirty-three graduates of this year's senior class have made their arrangements for entering college this fall is convincing proof of their interest in higher learning, and also an evidence that the colleges are willing to accept our graduates readily.

Whatever has been accomplished is due largely to the excellent work of an efficient corps of teachers in the Roxboro schools. These teachers, past and present, have labored often-times under considerable handicaps that should be removed as speedily as possible, and some of which are being removed. The teaching force for the coming year is almost identically the same as of last year, and the good work already done will be utilized as a foundation for still better achievements in the year just ahead of us. We feel sure that the two new teachers coming into our school system this year will help effectually in carrying on the high type of instruction that we are striving to maintain and to improve.

The excellent cooperation of the parents and of the community in general, and the splendid spirit of the pupils in the schools guaranteed a very large measure of success to the schools. This attitude on the part of adults and children was genuinely appreciated by teacher and administrative offcer alike; and for the coming session of our schools we are confidently looking forward to the same kind of helpful spirit and cooperation from patrons and pupils. Only by such a relationship can our schools mean as much as they should to the life of the community.

It is pertinent here to mention some of the material things done by outsiders for the benefit of the Roxboro schools the past year. To begin with, the Woman's Club turned over to the high school library about two hundred books that had been purchased by the members for a club library. As a result of the interest aroused in the Rotary Club and through the efforts of Mr. Ed. A. Hill, his sister, Miss Emily Hill, a librarian in New Jersey, secured for our high school library between 450 and 500 volumes of usable books. At an expenditure of about $190.00 of public funds I bought 230 volumes of much needed fiction and supplementary material. For $35.00 I bought a $55.00 set of reference books that have been of great service to the pupils. Gifts of books from the Reverend T. A. Sikes, Mr. J. A. Long, and from others swelled the additions to the high school library for the year to about 850 volumes. Only a day or two ago Mr. James E. Brodhead delivered to my office a hundred volumes of fiction for the library at the high school. At the Central school 365 supplementary books were added to the grade libraries. To help in purchasing these books the following donations were received: from the Parent-Teacher Association. $30.00; from the Study Club, $15.00; from the Research Club, $15.00; from the Review Club, $15.00. These gifts were thoroughly appreciated by both the teachers and the pupils. A very large opportunity for further good work on the part of public-spirited citizens is to be found in supplying more library books for the children in the primary and grammar grades of all the schools.

With the opening of the city schools on September 6th this year we expect a large registration in all grades, and with a full teaching force we are looking forward to the best year of work and achievement so far in the history of our schools. We solicit the cooperation of the patrons in sending the children the first day for registration and classification in order that there may be no delay and no lost time when the class work begins on regular schedule. We hope to make your schools mean as much as possible to your children, to your homes, and to your community.